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Some New York Churches During the Revolution

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The Colonial period in New York State was marked by a contest between a strong and exclusive executive power, such as was upheld by the Anglican Church and the directors of the West India Company on the one hand, and local rights and privileges, such as were demanded by the Dutch, French, and English subjects, and set forth in the Calvinistic creeds and the acts and resolves of the assemblies, on the other hand.

The Church of England, representing as it did the wealth and political power of the State, wielded great influence and gained not a few conservative Dutch and aristocratic Huguenots to swell its ranks.

With scarcely an exception the Anglican ministers were ardent loyalists and leaders in their communities.

At the time of the "Tea Riot" a loyalist wrote from New York: "You would, perhaps, think it proper to ask whether no Church of England people were among them (the rioters). Yes, there were—to their eternal shame be it spoken!

"But in general they were interested as merchants, with more goods than they could pay for, and were few in number.

Believe me, the Presbyterians have been the chief and principal instruments in all these flaming measures. The Church of England people did, from principle, everything they could to stop the rapid progress of sedition."

The sectarian controversy over King's College helped to define the parties still further. The Episcopalian and De Lancey parties now came to be synonymous of the Court party, while the opponents were called the Presbyterian or Livingston party.

Creed had become an important basis of political organization, and William Livingston voiced the sentiment of his party when he declared that the proposition of Archbishop Secker to establish an Anglican college at public expense and the Tory strivings of the De Lancey clique were all part of one plan to strengthen the royal prerogative at the expense of popular rights and to enlarge the power and organization of the Episcopacy against Nonconformists.

Both parties united against the Stamp Act, with the exception of a few extremists among the Episcopal clergy and royal officers, who, horrified at the thought of

rebellion, took the British side and defended it.

With the repeal of the Stamp Act the party lines again appeared.

By 1770 the church lines were not so well defined, the Loyalists including in their ranks some Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, and even "several Presbyterians."

Foremost among the Loyalist writers were Dr. Myles Cooper, Samuel Seabury, the Rev. T. B. Chandler, Isaac Wilkins, the Rev. Chas. Ingles, and the Rev. John Vardill, all staunch Episcopalians; then there were Benjamin Abbott and Thomas Rankin, of the Methodist Church; Matthias Burnett, a Presbyterian parson of Queens County; John Mackenna, a Roman Catholic priest; Domine Rubell, of the Dutch Reformed, and Bernard Honseal and John M. Kern, of the Lutheran Church.

Although the Loyalist party was predominantly Anglican in its faith, still Methodists, Catholics, Presbyterians, Lutherans, and even Quakers were found in its ranks. The vast majority were English, but there were also many Irish, Scotch, German, Dutch, French, Indians, and negroes true to the British flag.

On the other hand were such men as Azel Row, who, in order to compel the men of his parish to fight for freedom, put himself under the enemy's fire and refused to retire until he had secured a promise that if he would do so the men would "fight it out."

He was later taken prisoner and confined in the Sugar House—in New York City.

After the battle of Long Island the parish of *Huntington* was invaded by the British, and the pastor, Ebenezer Prime, and his son were compelled to flee for safety. The aged pastor found refuge in a secluded part of the town, and from there sent words of encouragement to his valiant parishioners, who were much depressed at having their church used as a military depot and desecrated by licentious soldiery. Part of the church building was used as a stable, the minister's library being torn up to provide litter for the horses. When the old man died in 1779 he declared he had no regret for the stand he had taken, but only for the loss entailed on the congregation.

Later Colonel Thompson quartered his

troops in the town, and pulled down the church and used the timber and boards to build barracks and block houses, and made a drill ground of the cemetery, using the tombstones to build ovens, from which came the bread bearing the imprint of inverted inscriptions.

At Newton, L. I., the Dutch Reformed Church, organized 1731, had a building with octagonal roof, with a cupola perched upon its apex. It was arranged on the inside so that the men should sit one side and the women on the other.

For two years, during the war, the British used this old church for a powder magazine, while the congregation held intermittent meetings at the homes of the members. A new church building was erected in 1831.

The First Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, had, in 1660, one elder, two deacons, seventeen other members, and Domine Selyns, their pastor, who wrote October 4: "We do not preach in a church, but in a barn." The church building soon followed, however, and is described as "a large square edifice, with solid and very thick walls, plastered and whitewashed on every side up to the eaves. The roof ascended to a peak in the center, and was capped with an open belfry. The windows were small and placed six feet from the floor." In 1679 a traveler spoke of it as "a small and ugly church standing in the middle of the road."

During the Revolutionary War Domine Ulpianus Van Sideren was the pastor of this little church. He was an ardent patriot. The presiding elder was the Rev. Casparus Rubell, an equally ardent Tory. Their intercourse was anything but pleasant.

At the close of the Revolution Domine Schoonmaker was called to preside over the six churches of Kings County. He had been suspected of being a spy by the British, and had escaped death only by flight, while his house and all his effects were burned. He lived to see the young republic firmly established.

The Flatbush church, which was built in 1654, and cost eighteen hundred dollars, largely donated by Gov. Peter Stuyvesant (the last Dutch Director General of the New Netherlands), was in the form of a cross, 65 feet long and 28 feet wide, and 12 or 14 feet from floor to ceiling. In

1681 a new building, with stone from the old one as foundation, was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars, a fine and costly edifice for those times.

The men sat on benches around three sides of the room, while the women and children sat in the center, on chairs placed in seven rows. These chairs had the owners' names on the back. In 1775 family pews were introduced, and two short galleries were built either side the entrance, one for communicants too poor to pay rental and the other for colored people. Two pews near the pulpit were reserved, one for the minister's family and the other for noble visitors.

The old psalm books, which were carried to church and used during the services, deserve mention. They were curiously bound in leather, with silver corners and fastened with metal clasps. Attached to the book by a silver ring were long cords or silver chains by which to hang the book to the chair back during the service. The bell rope hung from the belfry to the center isle. This was used to call the congregation together, and also to warn the settlers when an attack was threatened. When the British landed on Long Island, in August, 1776, this bell sounded the first alarm. After the battle of Long Island the British carried their wounded into the church, which became a temporary hospital, and when other quarters were provided the British artillery used the church as a stable. The interior was demolished, and the pews used for fires to cook the soldiers' rations. When the war ended the members felt that the building had been contaminated by its uses and a new edifice was erected of Dutch brick from Holland on a foundation of the old stone.

The Reformed Dutch Church of Maghhamack, Port Jervis, stood upon a ridge, in the shade of forest trees, a little log temple. It was built in 1738, and served the people for miles around. Their first pastor was Dominie Johannes Casparus Fryenmoet, who also served four other churches, almost without money and without price, a bishop in all but name.

During the French and Indian War, the war-whoop of the red man called upon the peaceful settlers to defend their homes. Not until 1758 was the hatchet buried, and the settlers allowed to return to the occupations of peace.

In July, 1779, Brant, with his blood-thirsty band of Indians and Tories, swept like a prairie fire over this peaceful region. The church and homes of the pioneers became heaps of ashes. The Battle of Minnisink followed where the God-fearing Dutch settlers gave up their lives for the cause of freedom.

In 1786 a new building rose from the ashes and again the congregation gathered to worship God.

St. Peter's, at Albany, a rude and simple structure, was erected by the hands of the congregation. Simple in architecture and construction it gladdened the hearts of the little flock. Its plain walls of logs and the homemade but substantial furnishing found favor in their sight. In 1731 was erected a stone church, with galleries on three sides, which was destined to be the site of much history making.

With the declaration of war many recruits were found for the Continental army, for its members were a unit in their patriotism. The pastor promptly offered the church building for a meeting place of the representatives of the thirteen colonies—to consider ways and means for furthering the cause against Great Britain, and the Provincial Convention was held there in 1776. As hostilities extended through Eastern New York, the church served the Continental army as a military prison. It was in this prison that Enoch Crosby, the original of Cooper's "Harry Birch," was confined, and from which he made his escape by climbing through the upper portion of a window and springing from the sill to the branch of a tree close by. Lord Howe, who was killed at Ticonderoga in 1758, was buried under the chancel.

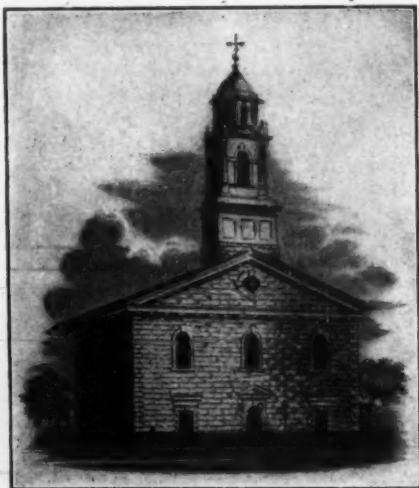
After the war the building was restored and again used as a place of worship.

St. Paul's, at East Chester, was first built in 1700 and rebuilt in 1776. It was used during the war by the British as an hospital, parts of it being torn down by them for fuel. The authorities of the church cleverly buried the bell and communion service, which were restored when the church was rebuilt at the close of the war.

In 1659 the Dutch settlers at Kingston erected with their own hands a little church and dedicated it the following year, with sixteen members, who paid the minister's salary in wheat (which then served largely as legal tender). This edifice served as a

place of worship for nearly a hundred years, when it was replaced by a more substantial structure, which was dedicated in 1753. It was burned by the British October 16, 1777, when they took possession of Kingston under General Vaughn. His officers were half inclined to let the building stand as an agreeable shelter, but in order to punish the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Doll, who had proved to be a too ardent patriot, both the church and parsonage were burned.

The interior was in the Dutch style, with a high and narrow pulpit surmounted by a sounding board. Notices of all kinds: funerals, christenings, weddings and merry-makings, were handed to the sexton and by him to the clerk, who stuck them on the



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

end of a bamboo pole kept for the purpose and held them aloft for all to read. The collections were taken up by the deacons, by means of velvet bags hung on the end of long poles.

Until 1692 the Friends of the Quaker Meeting House were the only religious denomination holding regular service in Flushing, L. I. Though they had no church building, the meetings were held regularly at the homes of the members; but in 1692 they succeeded in raising sufficient funds to buy land (three acres), and September 3, 1693, began to cut timber for the building, which was completed August 4, 1694. It was small and plain indeed, with no floor and no means of heat-

ing it. In 1704, repairs being necessary, the roof was newly shingled and the walls replastered. In this building—1716—was held the first public meeting in New York State to agitate the abolishing of slavery, and the subject was debated each year thereafter. In 1718 Wm. Burling published the first anti-slavery address in this country. It being considered necessary to have a larger church, plans were made, and September 28, 1719, saw the completion of the building, which is still in use with but few alterations. In 1758 stoves were put in, and in 1763 the original galleries, which ran around three sides, were removed and a second story added, which was divided and used as a school for children of the members. One day in 1776, while the meeting was in progress, officers of the British army broke into the building and would have seized it then, but were so impressed by the earnest spirit of the congregation that they agreed to wait until the close of the service. Take it they did, however, and used it as an hospital, the divided upper story serving as a prison, barracks and storehouse for the infirmaries. The fence of the burying ground was used for fuel. While the meeting house was in the possession of the British the Friends continued to meet in houses and barns until 1783. The building was thoroughly repaired and is still in use.

The oldest New York city church is St. Paul's, at the corner of Broadway and Vesey Street, erected in 1756. There are in its yard monuments to such men of distinction as Emmet, the Irish patriot, and General Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec and whose body was brought to New York for interment. Authorized by Congress, his monument was bought in France and brought over in an American privateer that was captured by a British gunboat before the monument could be safely landed. Later it was allowed to bring in the shaft. The old organ, which was used on the occasion of Washington's inauguration, was later sold to the St. Nicholas, at Marblehead, Mass.

Among the square pews may be seen those occupied by Washington and General Clinton. These are indicated by tablets set in the adjacent walls.

During the days of the English occupation of New York City Lord Howe, Major Andre and Sir Guy Carleton are said to have worshiped here.

The Huguenots erected a house of worship in 1704 on Pine Street, New York. It was of stone and was plastered on the outside. It had a quaint steeple and a musical bell. A burial place was in the rear. As the Huguenots became numerous, in 1741 they thoroughly repaired and renovated their church.

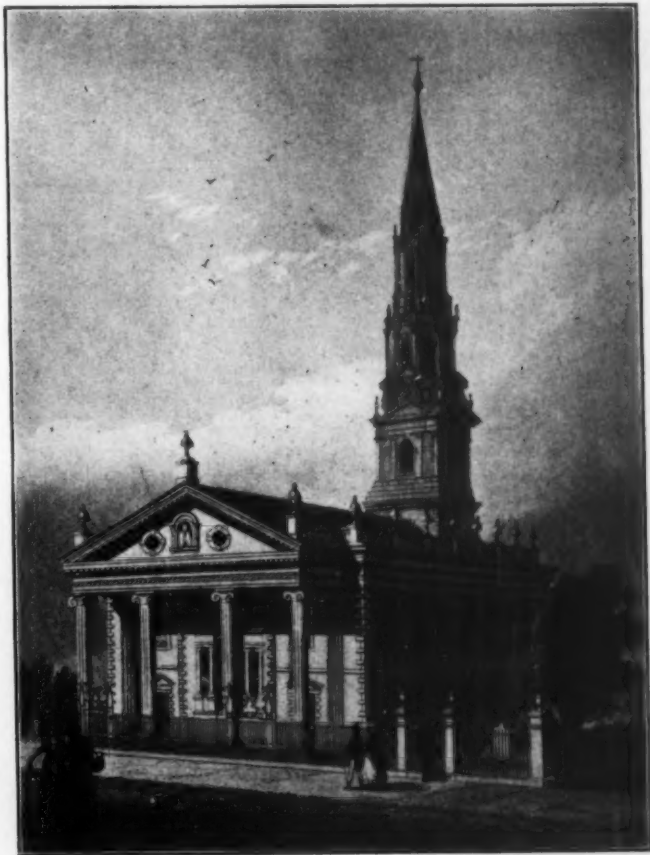
The Presbyterian Church on Cedar Street, New York, was built in 1768. It was a handsome stone church and was known as the Scotch Presbyterian. The pastor, the Rev. John Mason, was a personal friend of both Washington and Hamilton.

Middle Dutch Church, Nassau Street, New York. This church was consecrated in 1729. It was substantially built of stone, with a fine steeple in which was placed a bell, the gift of Mayor de Peyster. Alongside of the church was the gray stone sugar-house of the Livingstons, six stories high, with thick walls and small windows. This was the famous sugar-house in which the British herded the American prisoners. With coarse food, no fire, no blankets, little food, the prisoners pined, sickened and died.

The Middle Dutch Church, so conveniently near, received the overflow. Three thousand prisoners were confined here and the interior of the church was totally destroyed. Later, when the inmates were

transferred to other prisons, it was converted into a riding school for the training of dragoon horses.

On the Fourth of July, 1790, the restored church was open to public worship. In 1844 the property was leased to the United States Government. After many changes, the place is now occupied by an



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY

immense business block. No other church has had a more varied history.

Trinity Church of Fishkill was the first church building to be erected in Dutchess County by the Church of England. It was completed in 1756, the first rector being the Rev. John Beardsley and the first bishop the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury. September 3, 1776, the New York Provincial

Convention removed to this church from White Plains, where Washington had headquarters. On December 16, 1777, the rector was summoned to New York City by the Council of Safety.

The building was used by Washington as a hospital when the Continental army disbanded, 1783.

In the churchyard lie many prominent early colonists, together with such soldiers as died in the church while it was serving as a hospital. No stones mark these graves, and forty or fifty years ago grave-diggers upturned scraps of blankets and portions of skeletons, revealing the last resting place of some forgotten patriot.

Like many other old churches, St. Andrew's, at Richmond, Staten Island, has been the scene of battle as well as prayer.

The Queen's Rangers of the British army were encamped in the village of Richmond in 1776, and the battle of Richmond

was fought in and about St. Andrew's, August 8, 1777. A detachment of the Continental army crossed the Kill-von-Kull and marched to Richmond, where they were met by a party of British. A slight resist-

ance ensued, after which the British retreated down the line to St. Andrew's and took refuge inside. The Americans, after riddling every pane in the windows under rapid fire, advanced still closer and continued to discharge volleys into the church through the windows until every British soldier was killed or driven out.

Thus we see that the churches of New York State took no inconsiderable part in the war for independence,

through the writing and preaching of the clergy as well as by the fighting of the members, and the uses to which many of the church buildings were put by both sides.



MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH, NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

Books for Our National Library

Strengthen our library. This is a good work for State or Chapter. State archives, local county and town histories, genealogies, are all important. The library has only a small allowance for books and must depend upon the Daughters. A Mississippi Daughter has promised to enlarge the collection from that State; a Daughter from North Carolina has made a similar promise. Old letters, receipted bills, manuscripts relating to the Revolutionary or the Colonial period will be gladly received. This is an appeal to the Daughters. Will you not each and all respond?

THE Nebraska State Conference was held at Kearney, October 23 to 25, the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, presiding. A reception and banquet, a musicale, and an automobile ride were among the social attractions interspersed among business reports and records of patriotic work.

FORT KEARNEY CHAPTER, Kearney, Neb., Mrs. A. C. Everson, Regent. The programme is varied; the membership list complete with names of Revolutionary ancestors from whom descent is claimed. The motto: "The inheritance of a distinguished name is a proud inheritance to him who lives worthily of it."

Washington's March Through Somerset County, New Jersey

Adeline W. Voorhees Stillwell

The battle of Trenton thoroughly aroused General Howe who at once collected 7,000 men at Princeton. Washington had but 5,000 men. On January 3 the battle of Princeton took place and the Americans were again victorious, but the men were so completely exhausted that Washington was forced reluctantly to abandon his project of capturing the stores at New Brunswick and to seek the hill country, where his men might obtain the rest and refreshment they so much needed.

Reforming his columns, the General passed along the King's Highway to Van-Tillburgh's Inn, at Kingston, which was standing not many years ago. Here, turning to the left on the narrow Rocky Hill road, he marched his way-worn men down the valley of the Millstone.

Arrayed in the Continental blue and buff as he sat on his horse with all that martial dignity peculiar to himself, Washington came as a conqueror, welcomed by the enthusiastic populace.

Much of interest appertaining to this march to Morristown is to be learned from the manuscript diary of Captain Thomas Rodney of the Dover Light Infantry, which is preserved by his descendants.

When the van of the American army reached the bridge which spanned the Millstone in front of the residence of Christopher Hoagland, near Griggstown, the British cavalry appeared in considerable force on the opposite bank. The condition of Washington's men was such that he desired neither to pursue nor be pursued, so he ordered the bridge broken up. This being done the enemy was forced to retire, which would lead one to suppose that the depth of the river was much greater then than now. Commissaries were sent forward to notify the inhabitants of the approach of the troops and to direct that food be prepared for their refreshment. The home of Abraham Van Doren, like many others, was the scene of great excitement and special activity

that day. I quote from a paper read before the Somerset County Historical Society several years ago by his great-grandson, Rev. Wm. H. Van Doren: "Abraham Van Doren was a most prosperous and prominent member of the community. He owned the grist mill which did a large business between Trenton and New Brunswick. Besides the mill he owned the store (ruins of which are still standing), a feed mill, a saw mill, a carding mill and power loom, a cider mill and distillery, a cooperage, a work and wagon shop, two blacksmith shops and a lath mill, besides six or seven hundred acres of land. The mills and store houses were filled with flour, grain whiskey and lumber, awaiting a favorable opportunity of shipment to New York. The general 'killing,' as it was called, had just been finished. The beeves and hogs and other animals designed for the next year's use had just been laid down, so that, what had never before occurred in the history of the settlement, there was now a whole year's labor stored up, a Providential supply for a great necessity which no human wisdom could have foreseen. Before noon the whole hamlet of Millville, as Griggstown was then called, was ablaze with excitement and activity. Soon the old Dutch ovens were roaring hot and bread and pone, shortcake, mince and other pies, beef, ham and pork, sausage and poultry, were cooking and roasting to feed the General and his staff. Not the officers alone, but the whole rank and file of the army was coming and right royally they feasted." There are many interesting traditions which are cherished in the Van Doren family relating to this visit of Washington and his army.

As soon as the troops had been fed and had an hour or two of rest, Washington found that Cornwallis, enraged that he had been so tricked as to allow his foe to escape while he slept, and fearing for his military stores at New Brunswick, had put

his whole army in motion. So hurriedly calling his men to "fall in," Washington hastened with them to Somerset Court House, now Millstone. It was about dusk and here they encamped for the night. Washington and some of his staff quartered at the residence of John Van Doren, which is this house. Here also still stands the old barn where the General's horse was stabled. Until recently the house was occupied by a great-grandson of the man who was the proud host for one night of the Father of our Country. This family, too, have many interesting traditions of this memorable visit. We note that two men by the name of Van Doren, within twenty-four hours, were honored by being permitted to entertain the commander-in-chief of the Continental army.

The main body of the army encamped for the night near the present Dutch Church parsonage, in close proximity to the Court House, which was afterward burned. Early the following morning the column was again pushing northward, crossing the Raritan at Van Veghten's bridge, now Finderne. Not far from this bridge stood the old First Dutch Church of the Raritan on the ground donated by Michael Van Veghten, whose tombstone is still standing in the little "God's Acre," which surrounded the edifice. This building, like the Court House, was burned with all the priceless records by General Simcoe's men.

Rodney states that Washington was again tempted to march to New Brunswick, still having in mind the rich stores there which would be of such inestimable value to him. However, again out of consideration for his troops, he abandoned the project. After crossing at Finderne they marched up the river to the old road turning west, just north of Bernard Meyers' house to Tunison's Tavern, now the "Somerset" in Somerville, filed to the right, passed up Grove Street and continued over the hills to Pluckemin. The sick and wounded were cared for in the village while the Lutheran Church was used as a

temporary prison for the captured men.

It was at this time that Leslie, the young British officer who had been wounded and so tenderly cared for by Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, having died, was laid to rest with full military honors. Many of us have seen the stone in the church yard at Pluckemin which marks his resting place.

Sunday, January 5, 1777, was a great day for Pluckemin. News of Washington's presence, and that of his army, quickly spread throughout the surrounding country, and we can well imagine the eagerness with which the people flocked in to get the latest news of the war and perchance of their loved ones. The Mathew Lane house is said to be the house where the General was quartered.

Early on the morning of January 6 Pluckemin lost, suddenly as it had gained, the distinction of being the headquarters of the army.

Rested and refreshed, it was probably the most peaceful and satisfactory march experienced since leaving Hackensack three months before with Cornwallis at their heels.

Secure now from pursuit the little army in good heart travelled slowly along the narrow road called the Great Road from Inman's Ferry, New Brunswick, passing Bedminster Church to Bedminster. Some authorities say they then crossed the north branch of the Raritan at Van der Veer's Mills, but Mr. Joshua Doughty, of Somerville, who seldom makes an assertion which he cannot prove by the records, tells me that they did *not* cross the river at that point, but filed to the right, going through "Muggy Hollow," the road which Lord Sterling used in going from his place to the sea shore at Amboy, then passing through Liberty Corner and Basking Ridge, with frequent halts, they climbed the Bernards hills to Vealtown, Bernardsville, and on to New Vernon, and just as the sun was sinking in the west reached Morristown. After a weary pilgrimage they were for the time being safe in winter quarters.

Old Scot's Meeting House

Althea F. Randolph Bedle, Ex-Vice-President-General N. S., D. A. R.

Prior to the building of the Old Tennent Church, as the interesting sketch in the November AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE mentions, was really the Old Scot's Meeting House, nucleus to the Old Tennent Church, six miles north of Freehold, N. J. This was the first known organization of Presbyterians in America: the parent of the "Old Tennent!" The Covenanters are buried here, as indicated on upright stones, in fairly good condition, although names and dates are partially obliterated by time, and there is a scarcity of them, as the quarries were not yet open.

This burying ground, sometimes called "White Hill," as has been described, is in the township of Marlboro, N. J., near what is now a railroad station called "Wickatunk." Among the graves here we find that of Michael Henderson, born in Scotland, who came over with his father, John Henderson, in 1685, in the ship "Henry and Francis." The grave of the father not identified. Michael died August 23, 1722; his wife, Jane, died the same year.

Michael had two sons, John and James, John was instrumental in the building of the new church (Old Tennent of to-day).

The patriarch and pioneer, John Forman, came to New Jersey in 1685, and settled in Monmouth County. A prominent headstone erected to the memory of his son, Jonathan Forman, Esq., is in this ancient graveyard. He died December, 1762, age 74 years. Also the stone is in memory of his wife, Margaret.

The new church (now "Old Tennent") was organized, and was constructed under direction of John Boyd, John Henderson, and John Tennent, a friend of Dr. William Tennent. John Henderson was an elder in the church, a close friend of the pastor. Dr. William Tennent, was efficient in spiritual as well as temporal affairs of the church. He married Hope Burroughs, and their child was the first to be baptized in Old Tennent Church by Dr. William Tennent.

The pioneers of the new church are all buried near the church, except Dr. Tennent, who is buried under the right aisle of the church, and his tablet, in white marble, bears the inscription: "To the faithful and beloved William Tennent."

Thomas Henderson, the son of John, was born 1743. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1761; was a member of the Medical Society 1766; a member of the Provincial Congress prior to the war. He was major-general on battlefield of Monmouth. He married Rachael Burrowes January 7, 1778. They had seven daughters. Dr. Henderson and Rachael, his wife, are buried near the church—a large horizontal tablet commemorating his life and death, has the following inscription:

"In memory of Dr. Thomas Henderson, who departed this life December 15, 1824, age 81 years. Served his country and his State faithfully; was honored and beloved. He died in the hope of a better life through the merits of the Redeemer," "and of Rachael, his wife, born September, 1751, and died August 22, 1840, age 81 years. The memory of the just is blessed."

David Forman, son of Jonathan; grandson of Pioneer John, born 1736, died 1798; married Anna Denise. He was sheriff of Monmouth County, and was of military fame, being aid to General Washington on battlefield of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He was a prominent member, with his family, of "Old Tennent." The Formans were representative in church and State. They together with the Hendersons are buried in "God's Acre," unique and beautiful for situation, on the eminence where the battle was fought, and they, with many others buried there, participated in the victory! These facts are mentioned for the reason that the "Old Scots" was the beginning of the building up of church and State interests in the famous "Old Tennent," and the battles of the American Revolution that made us an Independent Nation!

Memorial Gate for Revolutionary Ancestors, Parsons, Kansas

Erected by Hannah Jameson Chapter

At Oakwood Cemetery, Parsons, Kansas, there was unveiled and dedicated what is perhaps the only monument erected to the heroes of the Revolution West of the Mississippi River. The Kansas Daughters are as patriotic and loyal as those in the East, where they have the landmarks of the war for Independence to keep alive their ardor. Not to the knowledge of anyone here is there a revolutionary soldier buried in Kansas, which at the time of the war was a vast expanse of unknown prairies. Hannah Jameson Chapter, at Parsons, has almost one hundred members who wished to erect some monument to the memory of their ancestors, and it was finally decided to erect a handsome gateway at the main entrance to Oakwood Cemetery at their home town.—Success has crowned their efforts and the memorial stands to show the love and loyalty of the Parsons Daughters.

The gate was erected at a cost of \$650. The main or carriage gates are of handsome iron work, swinging from massive pillars of Carthage stone, and over these is the arch with the inscription, "Oakwood Cemetery." The main gateway is flanked on either side by pedestrian gates of iron with similar pillars. On the arch over the left gate is the date 1776, and over the right one the date 1911. The arches are supported by heavy iron columns. Two marble tablets are on the main stone columns; on the left the insignia of the order, beautifully carved. On the other the inscription: "Erected to the Memory of the Revolutionary Ancestors of Hannah Jameson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." Beneath one of the pillars is a short history of the Chapter, and the names of the members with their ancestor's name and former residence in a strong box.

On the day for the unveiling a large and admiring crowd witnessed the ceremony, which was very impressive. The gates were beautifully veiled with the stars and stripes, and at the time of the program two chil-

dren eleven years old stood, one on each central stone pillar, John Ballard Olds and Alice Jane Cordry, for the unveiling. John is a direct descendant of Hannah Jameson, the wife of Thomas Jameson, for whom the Chapter is named, and is a grandson of Mrs. Ella Ballard, the first Regent of the Chapter. Alice is a descendant of Major Thomas Sheffield of Rhode Island and is a daughter of Mrs. T. A. Cordry, State Historian.

City Commissioner Cooper was in charge of the ceremonies, and the Sons of Veteran Drum Corps furnished music. America was sung by all. Prayer was offered by the Reverend Richard C. Talbot, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, an eligible Son of the Revolution. Mrs. J. R. Henderson, Chapter Regent, spoke for the Chapter, and told why the gate was dedicated to Revolutionary soldiers. The Chapter secretary, Mrs. Florence Cranston Carter, called the roll of Revolutionary soldiers for whom the gate is a memorial. This was very impressive and it was not hard to feel that way down through the long stretch of years came the answer "Here." At the close of the roll, the children pulled the cords which dropped the flags from the gate and they were gathered up by other children, at the same time Eugene Carter and Margaret White, children of Daughters, opened the gates and children all sang the "Star Spangled Banner." It was a sight that will live long in the hearts of every spectator.

Judge E. C. Clark, District Judge, was to have delivered the dedicatory address, but at the last hour he could not be present. The Judge is a Son of the Revolution and is a brother of Mrs. Nancy Clark Webb, a Chapter member. Mr. T. A. Cordry very kindly supplied the place and gave an appropriate and eloquent address. Mayor O. H. Stewart accepted the gate on behalf of the city, and said in closing: "Believing that the Daughters of the Revolution, in erecting and presenting to the city this beau-

tiful gateway, hath done a good work, that it will be an inspiration to the youth of our city in time to come,—I accept it in the

name of the City of Parsons, returning to the donors the thanks of a grateful people."
—MRS. T. A. CORDRY, *State Historian*.

The National Officers

Mrs. Frances Ingraham Mann

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization

Mrs. Mann, daughter of Dr. James B. Ingraham, and his wife Sarah Guthrie, is a native of Ohio, and came from that State to Washington with her husband, Dr. Henry L. Mann, in 1883.

Her connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution dates from October, 1897, and she has been not merely an on-looker, but a practical worker in the organization during the time of her residence at the Capital.

She served two terms as Regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, first from October, 1901, to February, 1903, and again from May, 1909, to April, 1911.

She has served the National Board as Corresponding Secretary General, being elected to that office in 1903, and serving to 1905.

She served the Continental Hall Com-

mittee in its most strenuous days, at the time of the laying of the corner-stone, in which position her clear and concise minutes were of a value not easily estimated.



MRS. FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN

Her Revolutionary ancestor, Captain John Guthrie, of Pennsylvania, entered the service as Lieutenant. He was wounded at Trenton, suffered through the terrible winter at Valley Forge, gave brilliant service in the Border troubles of 1791, and in 1796 was commissioned Captain in the Regular Army. A record well backed by the sterling qualities transmitted through Robert, son of James of Edinborough, son of that James, beheaded under the behest of

Charles II, whose loyal and true spirit still holds his descendants to that straight path.

The President General regrets that it is impossible for her to make individual personal acknowledgment of the many kindly greetings that have come to her during the holiday season, and wishes, through the magazine, to assure these friends of her grateful appreciation of their messages of good-will, as well as of her heartfelt wish, that the New Year, which is upon us, may have in store many blessings for them each and all.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,

President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

December 23, 1911.

It is the sad duty of the President General to announce to the Daughters of the American Revolution the death of the beautiful and gifted woman, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, who for so many years has been the efficient and devoted Editor of our official organ, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

For twelve years she has held this post of honor and responsibility, doing her utmost at all times to keep the widely scattered membership of the N. S., D. A. R., informed on, and in touch with, all official matters of moment to the Society.

Her passing is a personal loss to all those who have been associated with her in our various branches of patriotic work; and her memory will remain green and fragrant in the hearts and minds of thousands of "Daughters" who knew her, only through the columns of the magazine she so ably edited, as well as of her wide circle of personal friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22, 1911.

MR. ELROY M. AVERY,

2831 Woodhill Road, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio:

My own and the tenderest sympathy of the Daughters of the American Revolution goes out to you in the shock of this sudden and overwhelming bereavement. The personal loss and the loss to the N. S., D. A. R., is irretrievable.

JULIA G. SCOTT, *President General*.

As announced by the President General, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, for twelve years editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, suddenly passed away at her home in Cleveland, December 22. Early in the morning her husband found that she was not well and summoned the nearest neighbors and the family physician. Before the arrival of the latter she passed peacefully away. She went, as she had always wished to go, without pain or lingering illness.

The funeral, which was held on the afternoon of December 24th, was marked by demonstrations of general sorrow. The flags were at half-mast on every school-house in the city, the home overflowed with gathered friends, hundreds of school children waited on the sidewalk, a score of organizations and many friends who knew and loved her sent floral tributes, while the public and the press proclaimed her "Cleveland's First Woman."

Catherine Hitchcock Tilden Avery was born December 13, 1844, and was married

July 2, 1870. Her certificate of membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution (National No. 135) bears date of January 30, 1892, and carries the autograph signatures of Caroline Scott Harrison, President General; Mary L. Shields, Recording Secretary General, and Eugenia Washington, Registrar General. She soon became the founder and the first Regent of the Western Reserve Chapter, and for several years before her death had been the Honorary Regent thereof. She served as the State Regent for Ohio, and as a Vice-President General of the National Society.

Under the leadership of the Western Reserve Chapter, the local organizations with which she had worked, such as the Consumers' League, the Woman's Club House Association, the Ohio Woman's Press Club, and many more, are arranging a public memorial meeting to be held in honor of her memory at the auditorium of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 3, 1912.



The Late MRS. ELROY M. AVERY

FOR TWELVE YEARS EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

*She was beloved by all who knew her and will live
in the hearts of her friends*

I wish to express my deep appreciation of Mrs. Avery as a loyal, patriotic woman and of her always faithful devotion to the welfare of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the Society of which it is the official organ.

FREDERICK W. WILSON.

State Conferences

Connecticut, October 26, 1911

The historic "Old Harbor Town" of New London was chosen for the eighteenth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution held on October 26, 1911, in response to the cordial invitation extended by the Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

Under the able direction of the Regent, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the untiring and energetic members of the hostess Chapter extended a marked and unusual degree of hospitality for the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

Members of the Reception Committee greeted the delegations upon their arrival, and the historic places of Colonial and Revolutionary interest were visited. In the social rooms of the First Baptist, First Congregational and Federal Street Methodist Churches, informal receptions were held and delicious luncheons were served.

The general meeting held in the Second Congregational Church was opened with an organ recital of classical selections. To the music of Meyerbeer's "Coronation March from La Prophete," a procession of distinguished speakers and guests entered from the parish house into the church, the double line passing down the left aisle to the rear of the church, and up the right aisle to the pulpit. The processional was led by the

young lady ushers and pages, daintily gowned and carrying chrysanthemums.

After the speakers had reached the platform the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Bixler, pastor of the church.



MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL
State Regent, Connecticut

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, the State Regent, in her introductory greeting commended the whole-hearted hospitality of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, and in introducing the Regent, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, referred to her efforts in behalf of the "Guida" fund and to her thought of the "Book of Remembrance."

Mrs. Minor gracefully welcomed the Daughters and distinguished speakers to the historic town founded by John Winthrop, the younger. She referred also to the nobility of the woman in whose honor the Chapter is named, Lucretia Shaw, who lost her life in ministering to the sufferers brought by the British prison ships.

Mayor Mahan extended a kindly greeting and welcome, and spoke of the importance of the Daughters of the American Revolution "as a factor in all which makes for the development of good citizenship and the love of home and country."

In a few felicitous words commending "his courage and adherence to high ideals," Mrs. Buel introduced the next speaker, his excellency, Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor

of Connecticut. In an address full of deep thought, Governor Baldwin considered "our relations as citizens of Connecticut to the foreigner in Connecticut." He emphasized the point that "what the incoming foreigner needs is not merely to be protected against imposition and helped toward employment, but sympathetic protection and sympathetic help." "We all ought to meet the newcomer in a hospitable and helpful spirit." With the new immigration laws, a much better class are coming to our shores and "we should see that they are treated with the respect they deserve." "These foreigners, like our English forefathers have been ready to encounter risks and take chances. They are hardy and active and enterprising men."

After two violin solos by Miss Edna V. Minor, a marble bust of Oliver Ellsworth was unveiled, and Mrs. John T. Sterling, Vice-President General from Connecticut mentioned a few reasons for honoring Chief Justice Ellsworth, and read the inscription to be placed on the pedestal:

"This bust of Oliver Ellsworth and pedestal are given by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution to supplement the gift of the Connecticut column at Memorial Continental Hall in the memorial portico, given in 1905 in grateful recognition and loving appreciation of the faithful, permanent work of Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, who for ten years had led them with love and devotion. This service was extended to fourteen years until she retired in 1909 at her own earnest request. Her devoted Daughters of Connecticut present these gifts in her honor."

Mrs. Kinney received an ovation of applause when she rose to express her appreciation of the honor extended to her by the Connecticut Daughters.

A musical treat of unusual excellence was afforded by three solos by Mrs. George S. Palmer, after which, Mrs. Buel introduced Mr. Terence Vincent Powderly, Chief of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Mr. Powderly laid aside his written address, and charmed his hearers by his wit and eloquence in presenting some phases of the immigration problem, which, he declared, was not a new one, but began when Columbus came to these shores. He emphasized the fact that we need the foreigners, "as much, if not more, than they need us,

for their labor in the development of our country. The trouble with us is that in dealing with the immigrant, we look at his faults through the telescope and his virtues



through the microscope. We forget what is meant by that stock, but truthful phrase, the brotherhood of man." At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Powderly exhibited two gavels which he had asked

the State Regent to use during the session. One was made of wood of old St. John's Church where the Revolution started, and of wood which grew where Cornwallis sur-

After the singing of the State song, Mrs. Buel announced that only \$1,700 remained of the \$5,000 necessary to complete the publishing of the "Guida" in other

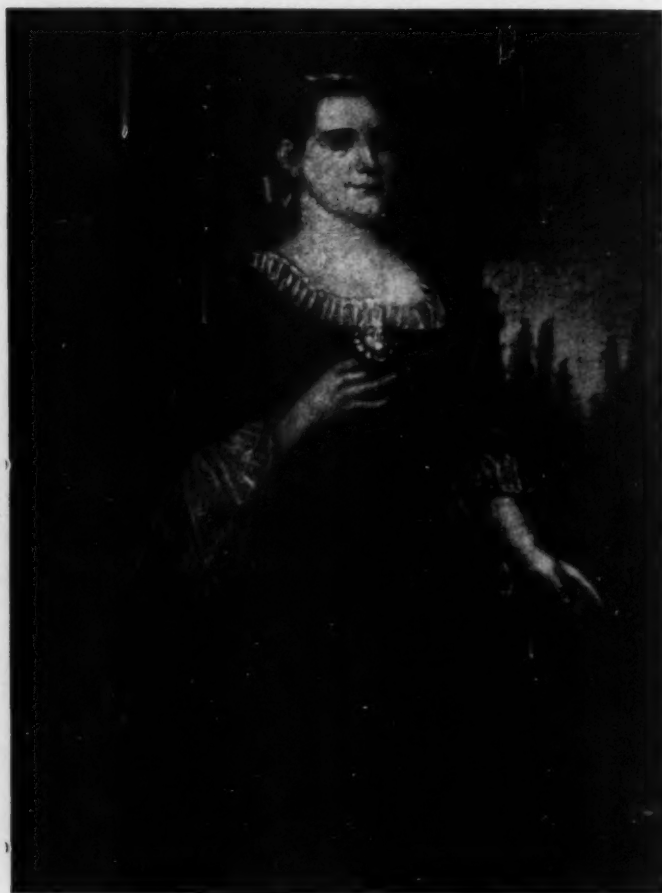
languages. Voluntary pledges were called for and \$1,125 were quickly pledged, after which, Mr. John Foster Carr, the author of the "Guida," spoke briefly, telling of work accomplished and that the Polish and Yiddish translations would now go to press.

A resolution of sympathy was extended to Mrs. Hubert Merrill Sedgwick, who was detained by illness from giving her address, "Our Rural Schools."

After the singing of "Jocelyn" by Mrs. Palmer, with violin obligato by Miss Minor, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Bixler.

To the inspiring music of Mendelssohn's "War March from Athalie," the line of ushers, speakers

and officers passed in recessional through the aisles into the parish house, where a reception was held.—**GERTRUDE BELL BROWNE**, *State Secretary*.



LUCRETIA SHAW

rendered. The second gavel had been used in every great labor convention in this country and Europe, and by Gladstone, John Bright, Bradlaugh and Parnell.

Massachusetts, October 28-29, 1911

Boston was the Mecca for all Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, October 28 and 29, for on these dates the annual State Conference was held in historic old King's Chapel.

The first session opened Monday afternoon, Mrs. James G. Dunning, State Regent, presiding. After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Leonard B. Hatch, and the singing of "America," the

State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles G. Chick extended greetings and cordial words of welcome to Boston. The State Regent made gracious response.

Brief reports were given by the State Officers.

The State Regent, during the supposed vacation, had attended two National Board Meetings in Washington, visited nine Chapters, organized three new Chapters and answered letters literally by the peck.

The standing committees also submitted reports of their undertakings which have kept these bodies occupied in preparation for the busier fall and winter season.

A letter of thanks from Mr. Chas. Alexander, of the *Boston Transcript*, for the mahogany desk, gift of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, was read.

Mrs. Alvin R. Baily, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, reported two new societies formed—one the "Sanctuary of Free-

dom," a name sometimes given to the Old South Church, under the auspices of the Old South Chapter.

Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Honorary State Regent and Chairman of Permanent Headquarters, reported the progress of the work of the bazaar to be held December 7 and 8.

Mrs. Crosby, Regent of the Lexington Chapter, reported the critical illness of Mrs. Charles M. Green, Vice-Regent of the Lexington Chapter and former State Regent and it was voted to send flowers and a loving message of sympathy.

Miss Susan Willard, Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots, brought to the attention of the Conference the effort being made to preserve the West Roxbury Meeting House on the old Theodore Park-

er Church formed in 1706 and built in 1712, or 63 years before the Revolution, it being one of the few buildings now standing which our soldiers saw as they marched to battle in 1775. Two thousand dollars is needed to preserve the property for public uses and the Committee recommend the good work.

They also recommend some recognition of the services of Solomon Willard, as superintendent and architect of Bunker Hill Monument. He gave his time gratuitously, besides being one of the largest contributors to the funds for its erection. To-day there is nothing to remind one of his great work. In simple justice to him, the Committee recommend that a tablet be placed in the lodge at Bunker Hill to commemorate the memory of Solomon Willard and that all the Chapters in Massachusetts be invited to contribute.

This Committee has made out a list of the old names of the streets of Boston and submitted them to the Superintendent of High-

ways, who has promised, as new signs are needed, to place in smaller letters under the present name, the historic one. Miss Willard also introduced resolutions that the Society protest against the conversion of the Parkman residence into a business place and that the Society use its influence in urging that the house be preserved as a memorial to Mr. George Francis Parkman, who gave five million dollars to the City of Boston.

Mrs. Crosby, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, bespoke the support of all the Chapters for our official organ. She felt every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution should subscribe, that in no other way could we keep in touch with our great organization, its aims and accomplishments, that in pursuing it we



MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING
State Regent, Massachusetts

grow enthusiastic over our Society and in fact, cannot afford to do without it. The State Regent added words of praise for the Magazine, saying, "It's our Society Magazine and we want to support it so it may improve still more."

Mrs. Geo. O. Jenkins, Chairman of the Children of the Republic, urged the formation of these clubs. She said we could do little with adults as their ideas and ideals were formed, but the children were just waiting to be taught, that we could honor our ancestors better by teaching these boys than by placing markers on their graves.

Mrs. Edward Clark reported fourteen clubs under her direction in Boston and

workers are doing such noble, disinterested, patriotic service.

One could but marvel, as the reports were read, and the State Regent by her words of introduction, or her mention of some work done by the Chapter and not included in the report, at her knowledge of each Chapter and her close touch with all.

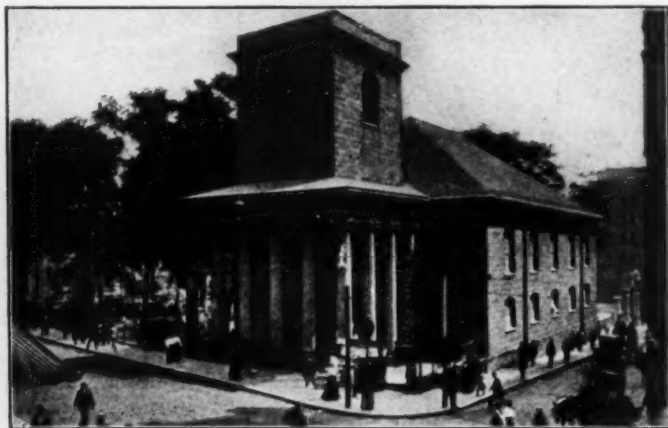
The morning session adjourned at noon for luncheon at the Adams House. The first part of the afternoon session was devoted to a continuation of reports from Chapters.

The announcement of the State Regent that it was possible for Massachusetts to have a room in Continental Hall was re-

ceived with much enthusiasm and a motion to secure the room was made at once by Miss Vining, Regent of the John Adams Chapter, with a promise of the use of one hundred dollars from the Chapter to hold the room. The motion was unanimously carried and many Regents at once pledged money for the room.

Upon the announcement of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chick, that the Sons of the American Revolution would visit Boston in May, it was voted to open headquarters and entertain the visitors on that occasion. A delightful feature of the afternoon was the singing of Barbara Fritchie and the State song by the talented vocalist, Mrs. Lester Bartlett, of John Adams Chapter.

The Conference was an inspiration and an incentive to even greater endeavor to all who attended and the prophecy of the State Regent that a Conference in Boston was always a good Conference, was more than fulfilled.—H. JOSEPHINE HAYWARD, *Assistant State Historian.*



KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON, MASS. BUILT 1754

said she could have many more if the Chapters would send her helpers.

Following the session the members adjourned to the State Headquarters for the usual informal Monday afternoon reception and tea, the State Officers and the members of Martha Vineyard Chapter acting as hostesses.

The Tuesday morning session was occupied with reports from the different Chapters which showed splendid work being done along every line of patriotic endeavor, reports which could not fail to inspire every listener and drive away all pessimistic forebodings as to the future of our country, when such a devoted army of

John Paul Jones

His Home in America

With appropriate ceremonies the tablet to mark the home of John Paul Jones was unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va., November 25, under the auspices of the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of this city. Besides a large Committee of Honor, composed of leading citizens of Fredericksburg and a number of the Daughters of the Revolution, there was present a large crowd of citizens generally and pupils of all the schools and colleges of the city.

Judge John T. Goolrick presided, and after the invocation by Rev. J. H. Henderlite, said as follows:

"William Paul came to this town about 1760, and conducted a tailoring business in connection with a small merchandise store. He died here in 1773, and is buried in St. George's Church graveyard, where a moss-covered tombstone marks the spot upon which there is inscribed, 'William Paul, 1773.' His will, dated 1773, is recorded in this county, in which he leaves his house designated by number, to his sister, Mary Young, and her two eldest children in Arbigland Parish, Kirkbeam, Scotland. John Paul Jones, in his will, devised a portion of his property to this sister, Mary Taylor, of Arbigland. From these two wills there is unimpeachable proof that William Paul and John were brothers, that William Paul lived here, and that he had his home in the house described by number in his will, being the house now standing on the corner of

Caroline and Prussia streets, in this town."

In "The Pilot," Cooper, edition of 1823, in which novel the mysterious pilot, its hero, was John Paul Jones, the author says:

"John Paul Jones was the most distinguished hero of our Revolutionary War. He was the creator of the American navy. He was redoubtable upon the ocean as

Washington was upon the land. He made his first voyage to America in the *Friendship of Whitehaven*, and before he was thirteen landed on the shore of the Rappahannock. John Paul's eldest brother, William, had previously emigrated to America and married and settled in Fredericksburg. . . . In 1773 he went to Virginia again to arrange the affairs of 'his brother William.' There he assumed the name of Jones. Four years after he had volunteered in the cause of America, he wrote to Baron

Vande Copellaw: 'America has been the country of my fond election, since I was thirteen, when I first saw it.'"

In that very admirable and reliable life of John Paul Jones by Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, published in 1846, after referring to the fact that William Paul lived in Fredericksburg, it is recorded: "In 1773 he went to Virginia to arrange the affairs of his brother William, who died without issue." And in the National Portrait Gallery, 1836, it is written: "In the year 1773 we find him in Virginia, arranging the estate of his elder brother William, who had settled in Fredericksburg,



JOHN PAUL JONES

and had died there without issue. About this period he added Jones to his name."

Reference is also hereby made to John Paul Jones's "Memoirs," page 10. After the War of the Revolution the State of Virginia offered to give certain lands to those who served loyally and faithfully in that war and who were citizens and residents of Virginia at the time of their enlistments. For the purpose of getting this bounty land, Janette Taylor, one of the devisees of William Paul, and of John Paul Jones, filled her application, 1838, as follows: "Memorial of the Heirs of Commodore John Paul Jones."

"To the Governor and Council of the State of Virginia:

"The memorial of the devisees of Commodore John Paul Jones respectfully represent, that their testator was a citizen of Virginia and a resident of the town of Fredericksburg when he accepted a commission in the Continental Navy, dated 22d day of December, 1775 (see journal of Congress, Vol. I, page 212) as

first lieutenant of the *Alfred*, on board which ship before Philadelphia he hoisted with his own hands the flag of freedom for the first time it was displayed. That as Captain of the *Ranger* in Quiberon Bay on the 14th day of February, 1778, he claimed and obtained from Monsieur Le Motte Picquet the first salute to the flag of the infant republic from a foreign power. That he had been residing in Fredericksburg about two years previous to accepting his commission. Your memorialists are advised that their testator, being a resident of

Fredericksburg, Va., when he entered the service, and having faithfully served from the commencement to the end of the war, became entitled to the land bounty promised to all who should so serve. They, therefore, hope that the quantity allowed by law to officers of his rank may now be rented to them.

"JANETTE TAYLOR,

"on behalf of herself and other heirs of John Paul Jones."

See Executive Archives, State of Virginia, also Doc. No. 19, House of Representatives, twenty-fourth Congress, Second Session.

Filed with the memorial of this niece of John Paul Jones was a letter from Judge Francis T. Brooke, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and whose residence, St. Julien, was nearby. His brother, Dr. Lawrence Brooke, was the surgeon of the *Bon Homme Richard* the whole of her celebrated cruise. I think I remember to have seen him, when very young, in 1773. I was at school in Fredericksburg, and William Paul was a Scotch tailor, who made my clothes. On his death John came to Fredericksburg. I then saw him in the shop when I went for my clothes. On seeing his picture years after I remembered this. It is a mistake that his brother was a merchant. I do not think he remained long in Fredericksburg. The next year, I think, he was employed in the navy.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANCIS T. BROOKE.

To GENERAL WILLIAM LAMBERT, Richmond, Va.



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND THE SERAPIS

In response to this memorial, with all the proofs and papers filed with it, the following order was made:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA.,

"December 21, 1838.

"The heirs of John Paul Jones are allowed land bounty for his services in the Continental Navy equal in rank of a brigadier-general in the Continental service, for a service of seven years and ten months and eleven days. The register will issue a warrant accordingly, if not heretofore drawn.

"DAVID CAMPBELL."

This executive order, of course, would never have been made without full proof that John Paul Jones was a resident and citizen of Fredericksburg, Va., at the time of his appointment as lieutenant in the Continental Navy.

See also "Virginia Magazine History," Vol. VII, No. 3.

And it is susceptible of proof, and indeed cannot be disputed or denied, that before he came here he lived in Arbigland, Scotland, where he was born, and after receiving his commission during the Revolution, his life was spent at sea. And that after the close of the war he made his home in Paris, where he died in July, 1792, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

This town will ever guard with zealous and vigilant care the memory of the father and founder of the American Navy, and will ever cherish as a part of its hallowed history that his only home in America was within its gates, and that from here he went forth to blazen his way to glory by the very magic of his marvelous and wonderful genius.

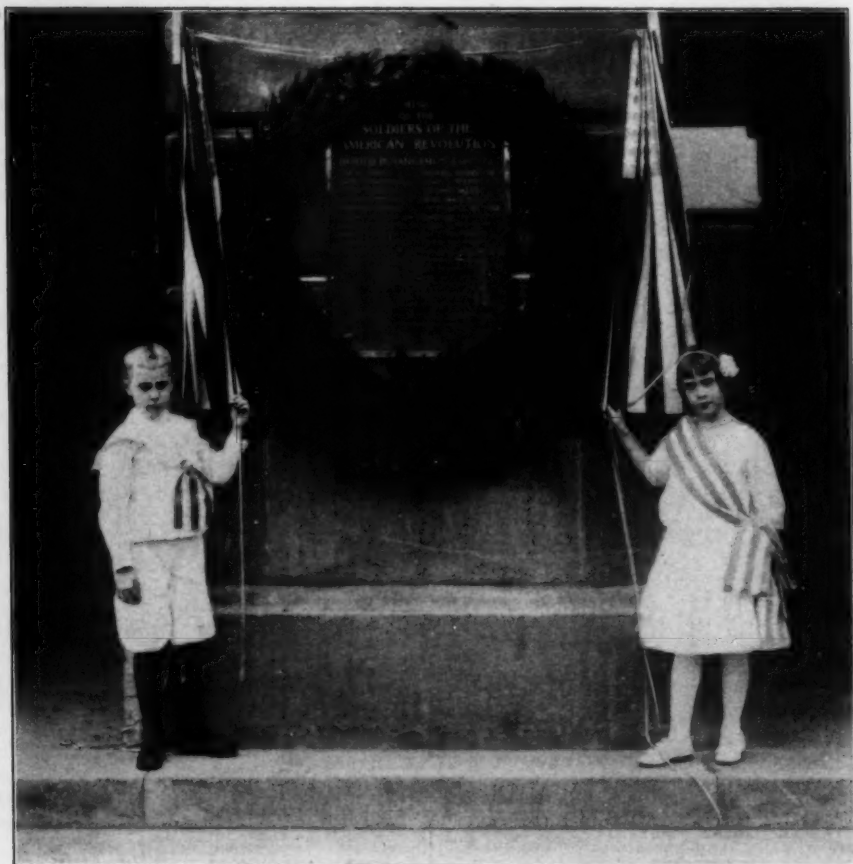
Now, after many years he sleeps in the soil of the land he loved so much, and for which he served and suffered so much. The republic is very much indebted to General Horace Porter for his patriotic and splendid work in causing all that is mortal of this man, who is immortal, to find sepulchre within the shadow of the hall in which naval officers are equipped to follow where Jones led. At the commemorative exercises held at Annapolis, standing by the flag-draped bier of the great commodore, the general impressively

said: "The history of John Paul Jones reads more like romance than reality. It is more like a fable tale of ancient days than the story of an American sailor of only a century and a quarter ago. As light and shade produce the most attractive effects in a picture, so the singular contrasts, the strange vicissitudes of his eventful life, surround him with an interest that attaches to few of the world's celebrities. His rise from the humble master's apprentice to the command of conquering squadrons; his transition from the low-born peasant boy to the favorite of imperial courts; crouching at times within the shadow of obscurity, at other times standing on the highest pinnacle of fame—these are some of the features of his marvelous career that appeal to the imagination, excite man's wonder, and fascinate the minds of all who make a study of his life. As long as manly courage is talked of, or heroic deeds are honored, there will remain green in the hearts of brave men the talismanic name of Paul Jones."

Ben P. Willis, of the Fredericksburg bar, then made the dedicatory address, and told in eloquent language of the renowned John Paul Jones when master of the seas in the days when America renounced her allegiance to England.

Mr. Willis, during the ceremonies, presented to Mrs. John T. Goolrick, a past regent of the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a handsome gold Maltese cross, a gift from M. J. Gately, a citizen of Fredericksburg, in recognition of the patriotic services of Mrs. Goolrick, who has been active in securing this tablet and having it placed. Mrs. Goolrick is the wife of Judge John T. Goolrick, who probably has done more than any citizen in Virginia to keep alive the interest in the history of John Paul Jones.

Miss Josephine Carter Barney pulled the cord which drew apart the two American flags and exposed the tablet to view. The selection of Miss Barney for this duty was especially suitable to this occasion, one of her great-uncles having served on the *Bon Homme Richard* with Commodore John Paul Jones.



The Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Sangamon County, Ill.

ISAAC BAKER.

MOSES BROADWELL.

GEORGE BRYAN.

JOHN BURTON.

ENOS CAMPBELL.

CHRISTIAN CARVER.

MICHAEL CLIFFORD.

PHILIP CROWDER.

JAMES DINGMAN.

ROBERT FISK.

JAMES HAGGARD.

EZEKIEL HARRISON.

JOHN LOCKRIDGE.

THOMAS MASSIE.

JOEL MAXCY.

PETER MILLINGTON.

ZACHARIAH NANCE.

JOHN OVERSTREET.

WILLIAM PENNY.

JOHN PURVINES.

WILLIAM RALSTON.

THOMAS ROYAL.

JOHN TURLEY.

JOHN WHITE.

Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS.

1985. MOTT.—Mrs. Mary Mott Boswell, Regent of the Paducah Chapter, writes that the name of the wife of James (son of John, and grandson of Adam, the emigrant) was Elizabeth Cundiff, from whom she is descended.

2133. WILLIS—JESSUP.—Information in regard to the Willis ancestry may be found in the Willis genealogies found in Lenox Library, N. Y., and in all other large libraries. Thomas Willis must have been a descendant of George Wylls, of Eng., who came to America in 1637, settling in Hartford, Conn. My grandfather was the seventh Thomas Willis in direct descent, and had brothers Joel and Alfred, who settled in Herkimer Co., N. Y., when it was a wilderness. One of them married a Quakeress.—Mrs. Henry W. Jones, Prospect Hill Park, White Plains, N. Y.

2134 (2).—As the number of letters received by the Genealogical Editor exceeds two thousand in the course of a year, it is impossible for her to answer queries by mail, except in special cases.

2148 (3) AND (4) HALL, TIFFANY, SWETLAND.—We are indebted to Mrs. Marilla A. Swetland Walter, of Tunkhannock, Pa., a granddaughter of Joseph and Salome (Hall) Swetland, "daughter of Lord Butler Swetland, and now in my 82d year" for the suggestion that the Historical Society at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., might be able to furnish the desired information.

2151. STEPHENS.—A Stephens genealogy, giving the line of Alexander H. Stephens, can be obtained from Plowden Stevens, 2126 Washington Ave., New York City.—Mrs. T. C. Starret, Detroit, Mich.

2168. EDMISTON.—William Edmondson (not Edmiston), is the name of the Rev. soldier asked about. An account of his death can be found in "Kings Mountain and Its Heroes," by Lyman C. Draper. The battle of Kings Mountain was fought Oct. 7, 1780. There were eight men in the Rev. War from S. C. name Edmondson, and I am a descendant of one of them, but cannot quite trace the line. I would be glad to correspond with E. C. G.—Mrs. L. D. Childs, 2202 Plain St., Columbia, S. C. The General Editor would suggest that both ladies correspond with Mrs. R. H. Ed-

mondson, 271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va., Vice-Pres. Gen., who may be able to assist them.

2169. SCOTT—ADAMS.—John Scott, who settled in Virginia, was b. in Scotland ab. 1725-30. Went to Ireland and there took part in the "Irish Rebellion." Came to America, and m. a Miss Thornton, and had: Thomas, William, and Samuel (who were in the Battle of Kings Mountain), Hannah, and Martha.

Samuel Scott, b. 1762, m. Aug. 5, 1873, Martha McCorkle. She was b. July 12, 1768, and d. Sept. 17, 1863, in Rushville, Ill. He d. Dec. 12, 1820, in Jessamine Co., Ky., and was buried in Middleborough. Their children were: John, b. 1784, m. Abbie Stevenson; Thomas, b. Aug. 22, 1786, m. (1) Mary Markinson, m. (2) Mrs. Davis; Elizabeth, b. 1788, m. Alexander Walker; Margaret, b. 1790, m. Thomas Henry; Joseph, b. 1792, m. Sarah Sutton; Griselda, b. 1793, m. Larkin Davis; Martha, b. 1795, m. Joseph Gilmer Walker; Ruth, b. 1797, m. Samuel Markinson; Nancy, b. 1800, m. Green Fletcher; Jennie (or Jane), b. 1801, m. ———— Elijah Mahan; James McCorkle, b. 1803, m. Miss Criswell; Samuel, b. 1804, m. ———— Sarah Woods Duncan; Mary, b. 1807, m. Hugh Kelso Walker; Sarah Ann, b. 1809, m. Matthew Mahan, and William Thornton, b. 1812, m. Sarah Ann Sellers. Further information on this line will be given, if desired, by Miss Frances E. Emerson, Plymouth, Ind.

2178. CORR.—While the service given by D. C. B. is abundant to entitle his descendants to admission to the D. A. R., is she sure that it is the service performed by Joshua Copp, of Hampstead, N. H., who m. Sarah Poor? According to the History of Hampstead, Vol. I, p. 408, Joshua and Sarah (Poor) Copp had children b. in Hampstead, as follows: Molly, b. 1759; Elizabeth, b. 1761; Moses, b. 1763; Eliphalet, b. 1765; Sarah, b. 1767; Joshua, b. 1769; Susanna, b. 1771; Mehitable, b. 1773; George Washington, b. 1776; Benjamin Little, b. 1780; and Nathaniel Peabody, b. 1783. According to a statement in the second volume, he had also another child b. in Hampstead, the lines of all of whom are carried down in the Poore genealogy. It does not seem probable, therefore, that this Joshua Copp settled in Warren, but rather that he lived in Hampstead during the Rev.—Gen. Ed.

2179. HOOPER.—The Hooper genealogy can

be obtained from Charles H. Pope, Pope Building, Boston. There are four parts, the price is \$7, with an additional 20 cents for postage.—*Mrs. G. L. Cooper, Ligonier, Ind.*

2199. SMITH.—James Smith, Signer of the Declaration, m. Elinor —, and had Peggy, Betsy, George, and Jen. They lived at 78 St. George St., York, Pa. This information is taken from a letter written at Phila., Oct. 6, 1776, now in the possession of Miss Elizabeth Cowing, Seneca Falls, N. Y. It is hoped that she will send a copy of the entire letter to the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to be printed.

2190. MAXWELL.—GARNER.—The John Maxwell, who m. Fannie Garner, d. in 1819. His son, Bezaleel is buried at Hanover, Ind. For fuller information in regard to this Maxwell line write Mr. John Milton Maxwell, Indianapolis, Ind.—*Mrs. Wm. A. Guthrie, Franklin, Ind.*

2203 (5) MORRIS.—Sally Morris, who m. Thomas Robinson, was not a descendant of the Signer, Robert Morris. I cannot tell who her father was.—*Gen. Ed.*

2206. FOWLER.—WELLER.—According to a chart, gotten up with a great deal of care by G. L. Fowler, Indianapolis, Ind., Stephen Fowler, who m. Rhoda Weller, was the son of Stephen Fowler, Sr., of Westfield, and his (1) wife, Rhoda Bancroft, whom he m. in 1746. Stephen was a direct descendant of Wm. Fowler, magistrate of New Haven, Conn., in 1640.

2225. RUSH.—A short but graphic account of Benjamin Rush can be found in Vol. XXI, p. 110, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Another account can also be found in "The Stockton Family of New Jersey and Some Other Stocktons," written by the late Thomas C. Stockton, of San Diego, Cal., and published this year in Washington, D. C., by his widow.—*Gen. Ed.*

2253.—The Boston *Evening Transcript*, Boston, Mass. (Monday and Wednesday editions), the Rochester (N. Y.) *State Express*, the Newport *Mercury*, Newport, R. I., the Atlanta *Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga., are some of the periodicals which devote more or less of their contents to genealogy.—*Gen. Ed.*

2258 (2).—Mrs. Lucy A. H. Burgert, 10074 Kee Mar Court, Cleveland, Ohio, assisted in compiling the Meigs' genealogy, and knows all about it.—*Mrs. E. M. Avery, Cleveland, Ohio.*

2284 (3) WRIGHT.—KNOWLTON.—The Jewett genealogy, by F. C. Jewett (1908), makes mention of a Capt. Joshua and Abigail Wright, of Hollis, N. H., who had a son, Uriah (b. Dec. 8, 1754, a Rev. soldier from Hollis, and m. Eunice Jewett), and also a dau., Abigail. It might be well to follow out this clue a little further.—*Gen. Ed.*

2286. DeHAVEN.—A history of the DeHaven family, by Howard DeHaven Ross, was printed in 1894, but is now out of print. It is probable that any good book-dealer might procure a copy, especially those mentioned in previous numbers of the magazine.—*Gen. Ed.*

2292. ARNDT.—SMITH.—The only child of Capt. John Arndt mentioned in quite a lengthy sketch of him in the "History of Easton,

Pa.," by the Rev. U. W. Condit (pub. 1885), is Benjamin. I would suggest sending to the register of wills of Northampton Co., Pa., Easton, Pa., inclosing a dollar, the usual fee, and asking for a copy of John Arndt's will, who d. in 1815.—*Gen. Ed.*

2297.—The service given for Edward Swanson is amply sufficient to entitle his descendants to admission to the D. A. R. In the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for Dec., 1907, the Registrar General made the following request of the National Board:

"There are a number of heroes who have not as yet been recognized by this Society. I wish to plead their cause to-day. They are those who were engaged on the frontiers during the Revolution, in protecting their homes from the Indians, and it is an historical fact that many of these attacks were inspired by the British.

"1. May not the descendants of the young mother who was dragged from her home with her babe in her arms, compelled first to witness the destruction of that child, and then murdered herself, be allowed to inscribe her name on our Roll of Honor? Again, may not the descendants of the lad of fourteen, who was attacked and carried away captive with his father, and at the time of his escape, himself killed one of the Indians, and then wandered for days in the wilderness before reaching home, be allowed to place his name on our list also?

"2. When Daniel Boone presented a petition to Congress for recognition of his services during the period of the Revolution, the committee to whom it was referred, reported: That it appears to the committee that, although the petitioner was not *officially employed* by the Government of the United States, yet that he was *actually engaged* against their enemies through the whole of the Revolution. I have assured the descendants of these and many others that I would present their case to you and request a favorable decision." This request was granted, and the Board has never reversed its decision.—*Gen. Ed.*

2304 (3) BLACKMAN.—There is no mention of a Sarah Blackman in the Jewett genealogy, but there is an Ezekiel, b. Feb. 18, 1769, whose line is not carried out farther. He was the son of Stephen Jewett, a Rev. soldier from Lanesboro, Mass., and his wife, Mehitable Harris; and the line is carried back to the emigrant. I would suggest that J. P. S. write Dr. Frederic Clarke Jewett, Md. Historical Society Rooms, Baltimore, Md., the compiler of the genealogy, who may be able to give assistance.—*Gen. Ed.*

BATCHELLER.—The genealogy of Mehitable Batcheller, who lived in Northbridge, Mass., may be obtained from Charles Z. Batcheller, Cottage Street, Whitinsville, Mass.—*Mrs. Anna C. Paine, Whitinsville, Mass.*

QUERIES.

2279. HALL.—Is there any genealogy of the Hall family, which includes the names of Joshua, Levi, or Ezra Hall?

(a) AVERY.—Would also like to know the price of the Avery genealogy.—*E. O. C.*

2280. PALMER—WILSON—SWEET.—Gideon Palmer m. Jane Wilson, of Deerfield, Conn., ab. 1760, and later went from Cow Neck, Conn., to New Baltimore, Greene Co., N. Y. Their third son, Robert G. Palmer, m. Eunice Sweet. Was Gideon a Rev. soldier? Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death of Gideon Palmer, and wife, Jane Wilson—names of their parents—also date of birth of Eunice Smith, with names of her parents.—H. L. P. L.

2281. TINSLEY—WILLIS.—Ancestry desired of Samuel Tinsley, a resident of Shelby Co., Ky., in 1790, whither he had emigrated from Va. The name of his first wife, whom he m. in Va. is also desired. He had one child, Samuel, by her; then m. (2) Miss ——— Willis, and had: Washington, Burton, James, Henry Willis, Benjamin, Joseph, Martha (who m. ——— Huss), Elizabeth (who m. ——— Shepard), Sarah (who m. ———), and Mary H. (who m. ——— McCampbell). James was b. 1812, and d. in 1879, and lived on that section of land in Shelby Co, which his father had owned from the time of the first settlement of the county.

(2) RIDER—BRADLEY.—Ancestry desired of John Rider, b. 1756; m. Elizabeth Bradley and enlisted from Lee Co., Va., in the Rev. Later he emigrated to Loudon Co. Tenn., where he d. Their children were: Huston, James Alexander, Elizabeth, Nancy, and John (who was one of the first white children born in Fort Loudon).—B. C. R.

2282. COLE—LAWSON.—Should like any information concerning Henry Cole, who fought in the Rev. under Gen. Gates, and also of James Lawson, who was in the Battle of Saratoga.—F. G. S.

2283. WOOD—HART—KURTZ.—In the Old Swedes Church of Phila. is found the marriage record of Jacob Kurtz, of Phila (son of Peter and Sarah Kurtz), "past 23," and Rebecca Wood, of Burlington, N. J. (dau. of John and Martha Wood), "past 21," June 1, 1794. It is said that this Martha Wood was the dau. of John Hart, the Signer. Can that be proved?—M. T. M.

2284. STEVENS.—Joseph Stevens, b. June 14, 1752, at Sheffield, Mass., m. Naomi (said to be Naomi Mathews). Information desired as to her name and family.

(2) MILLER—DICKINSON.—Hannah Dickinson m. Jediaiah Miller, who was b. ab. 1778. They lived at Monterey, N. Y. Information regarding ancestry of above couple desired.

(3) WRIGHT—KNOWLTON.—Abigail Wright m. Benjamin Knowlton in 1776, and lived at Hollis, N. H. To what Wright family does Abigail belong, and what Rev. service, if any belongs to her ancestors?—D. S.

2285. WINANS—WATERS.—Wanted, date and place of marriage of John Winans, private in Capt. Shepard's Co., Col. Wessenfel's Regt., and Catherine Waters. He signed the payroll in Charlotte Precinct in 1781. They had a son, John (1785-1843), who m. Mary ———. Wanted, her name and dates of birth, marriage, and death.—C. E. G.

2286. DEHAVEN.—Where and at what price can a copy of the DeHaven genealogy be purchased?—C. W. B.

2287. CLARK.—Information desired of a James Clark, a Rev. pensioner who enlisted (at the age of 16 at Newark, Essex Co.) and was a pensioner from Springfield, N. J., in 1835. Who were his parents, whom did he m., and where did he d.?—C. H. P.

2288. DAYFOOT (DE FOOTE)—KILBORN.—Rachael Dayfoot (probably spelled formerly De Foote) m. the Hon. John H. Kilborn, July 8, 1822, in Bristol Vt., afterward moved to Beaverville, Canada. She was a descendant of Lady Alice Carpenter, second wife of Gov. Bradford, of the *Mayflower*. Was the intermediate ancestor a Rev. soldier? How can I trace the line?—K. W. M.

2288. LEECH—COX—SMEDLEY.—According to the genealogy of the Smedley family, by Gilbert Cope, p. 148, Sarah Cox m. Thomas Leech ab. 1712. What is known of this couple? Could it have been Richard Leech instead of Thomas? Early history of these Leeches desired.—M. R. S. E.

2289. HALL—NIXON—CORNELIUS.—John Hall m. Phoebe Nixon. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Phoebe, Hannah, Sarah, Richard, Moses, and John, Jr. (who was b. Feb. 4, 1777). In 1792, John, Sr., was ordered to report for scout duty in Harrison Co., Va. (now W. Va.), by the Executive; was high sheriff of Harrison Co. in 1803, justice of the peace of said Co., and took the census of 1810 in that Co. His son, John, Jr., m. for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Rittenhouse, Sept. 5, 1815. She had a son, Isaac, by her (1) husband, and was the dau. of John Cornelius (or Cornelism), who had land patented to him by the State of Va. in what was then Augusta Co. It is supposed that John Cornelius came from Petersburg, Va. The children of John, Jr., and Mary were: Sanford B., Elias L., Matthew J., Daniel Sears, Susan, Mary, and Rosanna. The (1) wife of John, Jr., was Elizabeth Patton, of Va., and they had: Nancy, Phoebe, Rebecca, Wm., and John Nixon. He lived in Ohio part of the time, but in his later life returned to Va. Wanted, dates of births and ancestry of John Hall, Phoebe Nixon, and Mary Rittenhouse.—M. M. M.

2290. BRADSTREET—CUMMINS—MERRILL.—Ephraim Cummins, b. April 9, 1743, m. Sept. 8, 1768, Betty Bradstreet, who was b. Sept. 6, 1747. She was the dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Bradstreet and Elizabeth Merrill. Wanted, ancestry of Elizabeth Merrill, also Rev. service, if any, of Nathaniel Bradstreet.—L. H. L.

2291. BLACK.—Samuel Black, d. in Augusta Co., Va., between Sept., 1782, and April, 1783 (date of will and date of probate), leaving a wife, Jane, who d. in 1812, and children under age. Estate not settled until 1801. In will he states that he is ab. 55 years of age (which would make his birth date ab. 1728). Wanted, place of birth, names of parents, date of marriage to Jane, names of her parents.

(2) GRESHAM (GRISHAM)—PORTER.—Simeon Gresham (Grisham) m. for his (2) wife in Tenn., Sarah Porter, b. 1794; thought to have been m. ab. 1816 or 17. Who were their parents? Wanted, dates and Rev. service, if any.

(3) **WANDLACE**.—Ralph Wandlace m. in Augusta Co., Va., in 1787. What was the name of his wife? Who were his parents? Was his father in Rev.?—*M. B. S. R.*

2292. **ARNDT-SMITH**.—Was Michael Arndt, whose dau. Katharine m. Isaac Smith, of Middle Smithfield, Pa., the son of Capt. John Arndt (1748-1815), of Easton, Pa.?

(2) **KELSEY**.—John Kelsey, of Newton Township, Sussex Co., N. J., had his will probated in 1809. Was he a Rev. soldier? Who were his parents?—*E. H. B.*

2293. **CALEF-THORNE**.—Jeremiah Calef, b. in Exeter, N. H., in 1751, m. Molly Calfe (or Mary Calef), of Exeter, in 1772, and d. in 1821. He moved to Sanbornton, N. H., ab. 1780, and in 1796 was lieut. in the militia; had a dau., Mary, who m. Abraham Thorne. Wanted, official proof of Rev. service, if any.—*F. H. F.*

2294. **LEE-FORD**.—Mary Lee, m. Benjamin Ford a Rev. soldier. Wanted, relationship, if any, with Robert E. Lee. They lived in Columbia Co., N. Y., and later moved to Herkimer Co.—*K. W. E.*

2295. **SEABURY-TILLEY**.—Peleg Seabury, b. May 3, 1801, at Taunton, Mass., d. Oct. 3, 1878, at Lynchburg, Va. He m. Mary Tew Tilley at Newport, R. I., Sept. 14, 1843. Wanted, ancestry with all genealogical data concerning them of above couple.

(2) **CONGDON-TILLEY**.—Wm. P. Congdon, b. March 12, 1807, m. at Newport, R. I., Nancy Tilley, gr.-dau. of Capt. Wm. Tilley. Ancestry with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any, desired.—*R. K. G. S.*

2296. **KETCHUM-HURLBURT** (HURLBUT).—Joseph Ketchum, b. Norwalk, Conn., 1716 or 18, m. May 8, 1749-50, Elizabeth, dau. of Gilbert Hurlburt (or Hurlbut), and moved to the Oblong, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he d. ab. 1793. They are said to have had eleven children. Wanted, names and dates and all other facts regarding those children. Did Joseph have any Rev. service?—*C. E. T.*

2297. **SWANSON**.—Edward Swanson crossed the mountains in 1779 with Gen. James Robertson and settled near Nashville. In the laws of N. C. for 1784 it was decreed that the heirs of persons who were killed in the defense and settlement of the co. of Davidson were entitled to a grant for 640 acres of land "without being obliged to pay any price for same." Also several, including Edward Swanson, who fought at that time. April 2, 1781, Edward Swanson was one of a party who sallied forth from Robertson's Station to attack a band of Indians who were threatening the place, and escaped with his life at the battle (called the "Battle of the Bluff") through the interposition of John Buchanan. Is this service sufficient to entitle the descendants of Edward Swanson to join the Daughters of the American Revolution?—*H. S. R. T.*

2298. **SPENCER-CLARK**.—Wanted, ancestry of Mary Ann Spencer, who m. ——— Clark, and lived in New York City early in the last century.—*M. S.*

2299. **POTTERF-RIDENOUR**.—Ancestry desired of Casper Potterf, a Rev. pensioner, b. Lancaster Co. Pa., 1759, and his wife, Susannah Ridenour, of Va., whom he m. in 1784.—*S. P. F.*

2300. **LACY-HEATH**.—Edward Lacy, b. 1768; wife, Hulda Heath (b. 1774), of Sharon and Redding, Conn. Ancestry desired of both, with all genealogical data.

(2) **FANNING**.—Date and place of death of James Fanning, a Rev. soldier, b. Stonington, Conn., 1737, who moved to the Genesee Country, N. Y., late in life.

(3) **SMITH**.—Nathan Smith, of Haddam, Conn., had a son, David, b. 1772. What was the name of Nathan's wife, her ancestry, and all dates concerning her.

(4) **WINANS**.—Wanted, the maiden name of Remember, the wife of John Winans, and mother of Jacob Winans, mentioned in Query 2160.

2301. **SCOTT-BILLINGSLEY**.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Elizabeth Scott, of Va., who m. (1) ——— Edrington; (2) Cyrus Billingslea (or ley). Said Cyrus was b. in 1776 and d. in 1817, and is buried in Morgan Co., Ga., although he lived at one time in Wilkes Co., Ga. Also desire all Billingsley data obtainable. Elizabeth Scott is said to have been related to Winfield Scott. Can that be proved?—*F. B.*

2302. **FARMER-LONG**.—Lydia Farmer, b. Tewksbury, Mass., March 18, 1781, m. Samuel Long, of Tewksbury, Mass., April 26, 1801, moved to Grand Blanc, Mich., where she d. Sept. 22, 1862. Her father was said to have responded to the Lexington Alarm (April 19, 1775). Was his first name Edward, David or Samuel?—*H. L. N.*

2303. **MONROE-WINSHIP**.—Did President Monroe have any descendants by the name of Charles and Matilda Winship?—*B. B. H.*

2304. **EDMINSTER-SIMMONS**.—Ancestry desired of Charity Edminster, b. Feb. 27, d. Aug., 1855; m. Noah Simmons Oct. 3, 1799; had twelve children. Her mother lived in Mass. Was it Holland or Rebecca Pierce?

(2) **SIMMONS**.—Ancestry desired of Thomas Simmons, who lived in Mass., and said to have been in the Battle of Newport in 1778. He had five children: Thomas, Abram, Noah, Rebecca, and Alpheus. There is a tradition that he was a descendant of Jeremy Simmons, who was one of fourteen brothers who lived in New England.

(3) **BLACKMAN**.—Ancestry desired of Sarah Blackman, b. Dec. 1, 1770, in Peru, Mass.; m. Ezekiel Jewett, and d. Dec. 1, 1852.

(4) **CORB-JEWETT**.—Ancestry desired of Nancy Cobb, who m. Asabell Jewett, Jan. 19, 1826, in Newark Valley, N. Y., and d. June 27, 1876.—*J. P. S.*

Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

Colonial Chapter (Minneapolis, Minnesota).—The annual meeting of Colonial Chapter began with a luncheon at one of our beautiful new hotels, the Dyckman. After the banquet, served at long tables decorated with flowers, the guests were entertained with many witty responses to toasts or speeches, in which fun and patriotism were appropriately combined.

We then adjourned to one of the parlors, where a business meeting was held. It was voted last May to elect our officers in the spring, instead of at the opening fall meeting.—FANNIE M. EDWARDS BREWSTER, *Recording Secretary*.

Lake Dunmore Chapter (Brandon, Vermont).—Saturday afternoon, October 7, a typical Vermont day, a large company of the townspeople gathered with the Chapter at the "Townsend Spring," where they dedicated six granite markers which bear this inscription: "Crown Point Road, built by General Amherst in 1759. Erected by Lake Dunmore Chapter, D. A. R., 1911." This road marked the first trail through Vermont and can now be followed from Charlestown, N. H., to Crown Point, N. Y., by these granite markers erected by the Vermont Chapters. The ceremony was presided over by the Regent of the local Chapter, Mrs. W. H. Harrison. The music was under the direction of F. H. Osborn and the dedication was by Mrs. C. N. North, of Shoreham, State Regent. After it was unveiled by the little Misses Beatrice Backus and Mary Collins, daughters of members of the Chapter, remarks were made by former Governor E. J. Ormsbee and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. C. Turner, pastor of the Baptist Church. The historical address was given by the Rev. William Van Derveer Burg, pastor of the Congregational Church. The Brandon Boy Scouts attended in a body, which added much to the military aspect of the occasion.—JENNIE DE WOLF BRALEY, *Historian*.

Fielding Lewis Chapter (Marietta, Geor-

gia).—I hope a few dots from Fielding Lewis Chapter will not be amiss at this time.

The year's work of the Chapter began on the 15th of September. The meetings are replete with interest, being of a literary, social and business nature.

The work of the most absorbing interest to the members has always been along educational lines. A scholarship to the Martha Bury School at Rome is an annual bequest. Besides this the Chapter gives its pro rata part of a State scholarship to the same school.

The Fielding Lewis Chapter is to be hostess to the State Daughters of the American Revolution Convention the coming April, and already plans are being formed for the entertainment and pleasure of the guests.

The only Real (honorary) Daughter of the Chapter, Mrs. F. L. Cleveland, died during the past year. On the annual anniversary of her birth in August a pretty memorial was observed. Mrs. C. M. Crosby, a descendant of Bettie Washington, placed a wreath of beautiful roses around the tablet erected to her memory in the Episcopal Church.—ANNIE W. WILLINGHAM, *Historian*.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter (San Antonio, Texas).—Since our last report the Chapter has greatly increased in numbers. The monthly meetings are held at the Woman's Club rooms, the hostesses being chosen in alphabetical order. The Chapter has been entertained socially by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Matlock, and Mrs. Hyman.

The gifts of the Chapter have been liberal being \$40 to Continental Hall, \$25 to Y. W. C. A. of San Antonio, and \$25 to the Texas University scholarship, the latter being given by Mrs. Harry Hyman in the name of the Chapter.

A Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution has been organized which is growing rapidly.

Mrs. Hyman, the Regent, has made her influence felt in the good work of the

Chapter. Mrs. Georgianna Kendall Fellows, of the Chapter, has been elected State Secretary.—SARAH S. KING.

Chemung Chapter (Elmira, New York).—The fourteenth year for Chemung Chapter closes with a membership of 199.

The social meetings have been as follows:

1. Flag Day, June 14, observed at Mrs. Liscum's residence, "Willowbrook." The presence of the band of the Twenty-ninth Regiment added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

2. Chapter Day, luncheon held in the Federation Building.

3. The Chapter Birthday, card party, January 14.

4. The Washington's Birthday party for the Children of the American Revolution.

Miss Park, the organizer of Chemung Chapter, has been made an honorary member and her picture hung in the Chapter room.

Fifty dollars have been appropriated for historical work and \$50 given to the Martha Berry School for Mountaineers.

Two committees appointed by the Regent have been added to the standing committees and their duties defined.

The papers for the year have been a deviation from the usual historical work and have treated: "The Indian," "The Negro," "The Mountaineer of the South," "The Cowboy," "The Quaker, Shaker and Mennonite."—LENA GRANDIN BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter (Bound Brook, New Jersey).—October 28 Camp Middlebrook Chapter unveiled the first of the markers to be erected by this Chapter along the road over which Washington and the Continental Army retired to Morristown after the victory at Princeton. This marker is located near the house on a farm occupied by Garret Hageman, just south of the Borough of Millstone, which property at the time of the Revolution was owned by John Van Doren.

The exercises were attended by a large number of people, who had just previously been present at the dedication of a tablet in Millstone marking the site of Somerset County's second court house. Representatives of Camp Middlebrook Chapter were present from Bound Brook, Somerville, High Bridge, Dunellen and Plainfield.

Miss Todd, the secretary, presided. She said:

"We have met here to-day to commemorate and mark an important event in our country's history, so that posterity may pause and give a thought to those who laid the foundations of our Republic.

"This monument which we unveil to-day has been erected by Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the route over which Washington and his army traveled after the Battle of Princeton, and is one of three which we propose to erect—the second to be at Finderville and the third at Griggstown.

"This patriotic work was inaugurated by the Morristown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who unveiled the first marker at that place on October 17."

Mrs. Stillwell read a paper on Washington's march through Somerset County, N. J.

At the close of Mrs. Stillwell's paper, which was received with applause, the flags covering the marker were removed, the unveiling being done by Mrs. George Mettler, of New Brunswick, a great-granddaughter of John Van Doren, and her granddaughter, little Miss Mary Williams, also of New Brunswick. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. James Le Fevre, D.D., of Somerville.

The marker is of concrete, standing about three feet high on a site commanding a fine view of the road. It bears a tablet, inscribed as above. It was made by A. H. Bigelow, of Bound Brook, the tablet being furnished from the foundry of D. R. Kenyon & Son, of Raritan. The committee in charge of the markers is Mrs. W. B. R. Mason, Mrs. Stillwell, and Mrs. Rogers.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba).—The Chapter was entertained by the Regent, Miss Springer, on November 17, Columbus Day, so called from the patron saint of Havana, San Cristobal.

The day was devoted to the great discoverer. The Regent's paper on "Life of the Old Spanish Caravals" was profusely illustrated with pictures of that time.

A soul stirring poem by Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," was ably rendered by a member of the Havana Chapter, Mrs. Robert Ellis. Mrs. William Burder

Ferguson (member of the Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia) contributed a humorous selection and added to the pleasure of those present. Mrs. Walter Daniel sang several songs and led "The Star Spangled Banner."

Historical queries were propounded and a prize, "The Creators of the Republic," was awarded to Mrs. Henry Anson Barber.

The features of these meetings comprise historical queries and answers, to awaken historical research and keep alive an interest in the history of our country in a foreign land beyond the vast expanse of ocean which separates us from our beloved country.

Mary Marion Chapter (Knoxville, Iowa).—We wanted the name of Francis Marion, the dashing patriot who did so much to free our land from tyranny, the partisan, who with his little band of followers struck terror into the hearts of the enemy.

"A moment in the British camps, a moment and away,
Back to the pathless forests, before the break of day."

His name had been perpetuated by another Chapter, so what better than the name of his wife?

We are told that in one of his raids he was wounded, but had the good fortune to be nursed back to health by a young girl who afterward became his wife.

Mary Marion was a woman for those times and by her courage and devotion gave her husband greater power. So as Mary Marion is a patriot of Revolutionary times, we chose to bear her name. 'May we never do anything to cast asht but honor upon the name. We are proud to subscribe ourselves, Mary Marion Chapter, by JOSEPHINE ELLEN GARRETSON, *Historian*.

Betty Jane Chapter (Albia, Iowa).—Although a young Chapter, we are increasing steadily in members and interest. The literary programme consists of papers written on Revolutionary and patriotic topics. The December meeting was "Ancestor Day." With so small a membership it has not been possible to render public service involving much outlay. However, we donated money to buy flowers for the soldiers' graves on Decoration Day, and are trying to increase our finances and be ready to do

some good work. We are arranging for a lecture in the near future.

That the social side may not be neglected, we are planning for some entertainments during the winter, and especially shall observe the month of February.—SARAH SPALDING FULLER, *Historian*.

The William Marsh Chapter (La Fayette, Georgia) was organized April 12, 1911, fourteen charter members being enrolled.

William Marsh, for whom our Chapter was named, was a man of sterling character and consecrated his life early to the cause of independence and the service of his country. He was a man of courage, and gave valuable aid to the revolutionists during the entire war.

Our Chapter is growing steadily, and our last meeting, which was entertained at the home of Mrs. Warthen, was of unusual interest.

A most commendable work undertaken by the Chapter is the locating, marking and caring for all graves of revolutionary soldiers buried in Walker County.

Along educational lines our Chapter is greatly interested, and voted fifty dollars to the Martha Berry school. We also hope to take up civic improvement work in our town.

Mrs. J. F. Wardlow, our Regent, is an enthusiastic leader, and the progress made by the Chapter is largely due to her untiring energy.

The year book of the Chapter is a beautiful little booklet containing a programme for each month of the year; also the by-laws of the Chapter.

An interesting feature of the last meeting was the reading and answering of a list of queries compiled by Mrs. Redding.

We are hoping great things for our Chapter in the future.—MRS. J. E. PATTON, *Historian*.

Mecklenburg Chapter (Charlotte, North Carolina).—On September 26, 1780, Lieut. George Locke was killed in a skirmish with the British six miles from Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

On September 26, 1911, a traveler on the national highway as he neared this mile post would know that something of unusual interest was about to take place. The highway was lined with vehicles of every description, and the nearby country people

rode or walked, taking their children with them to teach them of the heroes who gave Mecklenburg her glorious history. In a pine grove across the road from the place where Locke fell, a spot known as Locke's Hollow, a boulder commemorating the heroic life and death of the patriot, with tablet bearing the inscription:

LIEUTENANT GEORGE LOCKE,

killed by
Tarleton's Dragoons,
Sept. 26th, 1780.

Erected by
Mecklenburg Chapter,
D. A. R.,
Sept. 26th, 1911.

was unveiled.

This Chapter commemorates yearly the death of this Revolutionary hero, having chosen the date of his death as Chapter Day.

It was noticeable that among the hundreds gathered on that beautiful afternoon to honor the memory of Lieutenant Locke there was no one by the name of Locke present. There is living to-day only one descendant of the family who has the Locke name—Miss Mary Locke, of Salisbury, N. C.

Mrs. Latta Johnston, Regent of Mecklenburg Chapter, was mistress of ceremonies. As she called the gathering to order, Miss Mary Johnston and Miss Susie Hutchinson, two of Mecklenburg Chapter's youngest Daughters, standing on either side of the boulder, laid their hands on the cords which held the veil. After a few well chosen words by the Regent, the cords were drawn and the veil fell revealing the marker.

The Rev. Dr. John Caldwell, President of the Presbyterian College for Women in Charlotte, N. C., gave a graphic account of the battle of Charlotte, which resulted in the flight and pursuit along the road from Charlotte to Locke's Hollow, where Locke's horse stumbled and fell. The British rushed upon him and killed him; by his side was found a redcoat, dead. The patriots were a handful, while Tarleton's army numbered four thousand.

Mrs. William N. Reynolds, State Regent for North Carolina, was present and made an address in which she paid the following tribute to Lieut. George Locke:

"We meet to-day to honor that patriot who gave the last great gift that man may

give, his life, that his country might gain the priceless heritage of liberty and take her place among the nations of the earth. No braver soldier than Lieutenant Locke ever faced a foreign foe. To him and the brave men fighting with him we to-day pay our tribute of love and honor." George Locke was the son of Mathew Locke, who had four sons in the Revolutionary Army.—Mrs. A. L. SMITH, *Historian*.

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island).—Gaspee Chapter, the eighth oldest in the Daughters of the American Revolution with a membership of 286 held its annual meeting on November 2, 1910. Miss Barbara Harriet Talbot was re-elected Regent.

Our largest contribution this year, was a genuine, antique sideboard for the banquet hall in Memorial Continental Hall, at a cost of \$325. The treasurer's report shows that out of nearly \$3,000 given by the State to Continental Hall, \$967 has been given by Gaspee Chapter. We also gave our share towards the steps given by the state, leading from the auditorium to the platform in Continental Hall.

The Chapter celebrated its nineteenth birthday on January 11 at the home of the Regent, Miss Barbara Harriet Talbot. Here in the historic Gaspee room, where the Chapter had its birth, our Regent, Vice-Regent, State Regent, Mrs. Talbot, one of the founders of the Chapter and one of the Honorary Regents, welcomed the members and friends.

On Washington's Birthday, the Chapter was entertained by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, the Second. The rooms were attractive with patriotic colors. Music by harp and violin added much to the occasion.

April 19, Patriot's Day, was observed at the rooms of the Historical Society.

Gaspee Day, June 10, took the form of a reception at the Admiral Esek Hopkins House.

On December 9, 1910, the Chapter was entertained at the residence of Mrs. Wm. E. Aldred and on January 19 a special meeting was held at the home of the Registrar, Mrs. Alonzo Flint. March 14 Mrs. Robert F. Noyes entertained us and on May 16 we were delightfully entertained by one of our former Regents, Mrs. Walter A. Peck, and at this meeting the

reports of the Twentieth Continental Congress were read. Our last meeting, October 17, at the home of Mrs. Norman M. Isham is fresh in our memory, and an interesting paper was read on National songs, by Mrs. Albert R. Greene, of East Greenwich, assisted by her niece, Miss Pettis.

A "whist," under the auspices of the Programme Committee was given on February 13, the proceeds from which, \$63.25, were added to our treasury.

The Educational Committee have had a busy winter, giving patriotic lectures in both Italian and Yiddish, before large audiences.

The year book was the work of the Printing Committee, and came to us looking attractive in its blue cover.

The Gaspee Chapter prize of \$40 was given this year to Miss Gertrude H. Campbell, of the senior class of Brown University, for the best essay on The Burgoyne Campaign.

And now our nineteenth annual report goes down into history of the Chapter, with its record of a year of unusual activity and prosperity; a year in which the officers, the committees and the members have all contributed their share towards obtaining satisfactory and gratifying results.

A year of work well done.—LILLIAN RAWSON WOOLWORTH, *Historian*.

Chepontuc Chapter (Glens Falls, New York).—At a luncheon served at the new Fort William Henry Hotel on the shores of historic Lake George, October 28, Governor John A. Dix formally presented to Chepontuc Chapter the charter recently granted by the national organization.

With Governor and Mrs. Dix as guests of honor, forty or more Daughters and invited guests constituted the assembled company and the pleasant memories of the occasion will long linger with those who were privileged to be present. State Regent, Mrs. Susan E. Wood, Vice-State Regent, Mrs. Joseph E. King, Regent, Mrs. Louis Shedd, of the Jamestown, N. Y. Chapter, and Regent, Mrs. Tatlock of the Woodstown, N. J. Chapter, were among the visitors, also General Verbeck, Major O'Ryan, Lieutenant Commander De Kay and Lieutenant Underwood, all of the Governor's military staff.

Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Thornton of the Chepontuc Chapter, spoke at the conclusion of the luncheon, welcoming the guests and introducing the Governor. He paid a high tribute to the work being accomplished by the various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in presenting the charter, thanked the Daughters for the honor conferred upon him in making the presentation.

State Regent, Mrs. Wood was then introduced and gave an instructive talk on the mission of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Vice-State Regent, Mrs. King also gave a forceful address and members of the Governor's military staff, when called upon by Mrs. Thornton, responded with talks pertaining to military life. Toasts were given to the Chapter by General Verbeck and to the Governor by Mrs. Walter C. Leavens and the visiting Regents also gave toasts to the Chapter. All then arose while the Chapter song was sung, thus concluding an unusually interesting and inspiring occasion.

THE DOROTHY WALTON CHAPTER was organized at the home of the Regent, Mrs. W. A. McLain, Dawson, Ga., on November 17, 1911, with twenty-two charter members. Work is begun with enthusiasm.—Mrs. H. A. Wilkinson, Secretary.

"HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA" is the name of the topic of study of the Moline Chapter, Moline, Ill. This particularly interesting subject has many subdivisions: "Our First National Road," "Stage Coaches and Freighters," "Pony Express," "Overland Mail," "Waterways of Western Expansion." It also takes in the different trails and canals. Regent, Mrs. William Butterworth.



REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.

(Continued from the December AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

West, Eben, d. Jan. 8, 1842, at Manchester, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner.

Wetherbee, Asa, d. April, 1838, at Jaffrey, N. H., aged 77.

Wetherbee, Ephraim, d. Jan. 31, 1852, at Bolton, Mass., aged 95 y., 8 mo.

Wetherbee, Paul, d. April 24, 1834, at Fitchburg, Mass. He m., 1774, Dorcas Hovey, who d. Nov. 14, 1829.

Wheat, Joseph, d. April 12, 1845, at Spencer, Mass., aged 91; a pensioner. He m., 1779, Anna Mercy, who d. Nov. 14, 1837, aged 88.

Wheaton, Jesse, d. May 11, 1847, at Dedham, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner; b. in Dighton.

Wheeler, Benjamin, d. Feb. 6, 1836, at East Bloomfield, N. Y. He m., 1782, Celia Buffington, who d. a widow and a pensioner.

Wheelock, Ithamer, d. Feb. 11, 1850, at New Ipswich, N. H., aged 90.

Wheelock, Paul, d. Aug. 21, 1840, at Spencer, Mass., aged 85; a pensioner. He m. Beulah Johnson, who d. March 1, 1824, aged 72.

White, David, d. Aug. 12, 1844, at Douglas, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner. He m., 1781, Huldah Marsh, who d. Jan. 8, 1845, aged 81.

White, Dr. Samuel, d. Jan. 25, 1848, at Newbury, Vt., aged 97. He was a surgeon in the Revolution.

White, Capt. Samuel, d. Sept. 27, 1853, at Madison, N. Y., aged 91. He m. Beulah —, who d. Sept. 13, 1853, aged 87.

Whitehead, David, d. Feb. 12, 1851, at New York City, aged 90.

Whiting, Barzilla, d. Jan. 26, 1852, at East Abington, Mass., aged 94 y., 2 mo., 20 days.

Whiting, Joshua, d. May 7, 1842, at Dedham,

Mass., aged 84; a pensioner. He m. Mary —, who d. May 25, 1825, aged 65.

Whiting, Aaron, d. Feb. 2, 1837, at Dover, Mass., aged 82. He m., 1775, Melitable Smith.

Whitmore, Dea. Hezekiah, d. Feb. 27, 1842, at Wethersfield, Conn., aged 86; a pensioner.

Whitmore, Isaac, d. May 2, 1847, at Ashburnham, Mass. He was b. March 3, 1755; a pensioner; was at Bunker Hill, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton.

Whitney, Ebenezer, d. June 17, 1836, at Worcester, Mass., aged 76. He m. Martha Gates, who d. Sept. 18, 1847, aged 87.

Whitney, Isaac, d. Oct. 21, 1837, at Gorham, Maine, aged 89. He m. Mary Crockett, who d. July 29, 1832, aged 80.

Whitney, Jacob, d. Sept. 22, 1843, at Benton, N. Y., aged 93.

Whitney, Capt. Joshua, d. Dec. 8, 1849, at Pike, N. Y., aged 90. He was at Burgoyne's surrender and at Trenton and Monmouth.

Whitney, Samuel, d. March 1, 1843, at Billerica, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner.

Whitney, Capt. Silas, d. Nov., 1850, at Thornton, N. H., aged 86; a pensioner.

Whitney, Uriel, d. Nov. 10, 1835, at Gorham, Maine, aged 78.

Whipple, Robert, d. April 21, 1840, at Whitestown, N. Y., aged 86.

Widing, Jacob, d. April 6, 1844, at Schuyler, N. Y., aged 83.

Wilbur, John, d. Jan. 19, 1851, at Nantucket, Mass., aged 88 y., 10 mo.; a pensioner.

Wilcox, Gideon, d. Jan. 7, 1850, at Olneyville, R. I., aged 93; a pensioner.

Widder, Nathaniel, d. Feb. 24, 1851, at Wendall, Mass., aged 100; a pensioner.

Widder, Titus, d. April 10, 1837, at Lancaster, Mass., aged 88. He m., 1773, Mary Allen.

Wiley, William, d. May 21, 1827, at Charlestown, Mass., aged 70. He m. Hannah Smith, who d. Oct. 5, 1844, aged 87; a pensioner.

Wilkes, Jonathan, d. Sept. 18, 1841, at Marshfield, Vt., aged 84; formerly of Mass.

Willcott, John, d. May 11, 1828, at Cohasset, Mass., aged 72. He m., 1770, Chloe Beal, who d. Nov. 3, 1833, aged 84.

Willcott, Thomas, d. July 1, 1814, at Cohasset. He m., 1781, Susanna Stoddard, who d. June 2, 1840, aged 78; a pensioner.

Willcott, Zebulon, d. Feb. 15, 1852, at

Goshen, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner. He m., 1775, Katharine Beal.

Wiley, Charles, d. Jan., 1853, at Nottingham, N. H., aged 107 y., 9 mo.

Williams, Ebenezer, d. April 14, 1842, at Knox, N. Y., aged 84.

Williams, Elisha, d. May 8, 1847, at Wethersfield, Conn., aged 88; a pensioner.

Williams, Elisha Scott, d. Feb. 3, 1845, at Beverly, Mass., aged 88. Yale College, 1775, an officer in the Revolution, a clergyman; settled at Livermore, Brunswick, and Topsham, Mass.

Williams, Isaac, d. Sept. 8, 1817, at Westminster, Mass., aged 69. He m., 1774, Hannah Walker, who d. June 9, 1849, aged 96 y., 10 mo., and 16 days.

Williams, Lieut. Joseph, d. March, 1851, at Felfair, Ga., aged 104 y. and 5 days.

Williamson, James, d. April 19, 1842, at Ful-tonville, N. Y., aged 83.

Willis, Major William, d. Jan. 28, 1853, aged 99. He was b. at New Bedford, Mass.; was at Bunker Hill; was commander of a privateer later.

Wilson, John D., d. July 6, 1843, aged 98; native of Middletown, Conn.; son of Archibald Wilson; moved to Whitestown, N. Y.

Wing, Israel, d. Aug. 22, 1847, at Lynn, Mass., aged 90 y. and 14 days; a pensioner.

Wing, James, d. Aug. 11, 1841, at Himsdale, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner. He m. Lydia —, who d. Oct. 17, 1840, aged 79.

Witham, Aaron, d. July 14, 1841, at Sanford, Maine, aged 91.

Withee, Zoe, d. Dec. 27, 1840, at Industry, Maine, aged 78; a native of Dunstable, N. H. He m. Sally Battis, who d. July 8, 1863, aged 94.

Withington, Thomas, d. Dec. 27, 1842, at Dorchester, Mass., aged 78; a pensioner.

Wright, Asher, d. June 20, 1844, at Coventry, Conn., aged 90; a pensioner.

Wright, John, d. March 2, 1845, at East Homer, N. Y., aged 88.

Wood, Abijah, d. July 24, 1840, at Westminster, Mass., aged 86 y., 5 mo. and 11 days; a pensioner; was at Bunker Hill.

Wood, Abel, d. March 22, 1846, at Westmin-

ster, Mass., aged 90 y. and 3 mo.; a pensioner. He was b. in Stowe, Mass.; lieutenant-colonel of militia 1812-1815. He m. Phebe Holden, who d. Feb. 7, 1839, aged 76.

Wood, Ichabod, d. Sept. 11, 1852, at Pelham, Mass., aged 92; formerly of Middleboro, Mass.

Wood, Salmon, d. Feb. 25, 1823, at Hancock, N. H., aged 65. He m., 1780, Sybil Whittemore.

Wood, Samuel, d. Aug. 16, 1843, at Westport, Conn., aged 80.

Wood, Lieut. Sylvanus, d. Aug. 12, 1840, at Woburn, Mass., aged 90 y., 6 mo., and 15 days; a pensioner. He m., 1784, Deborah Bruce, who d. Dec. 10, 1846, aged 78.

Wood, Thomas, d. April 1, 1843, at Schuyler, N. Y., aged 90.

Woodbury, Benjamin, d. Jan. 2, 1843, at Beverly, Mass., aged 85 y., 11 mo.; a pensioner. Mass., aged 89; a pensioner.

Woodruff, Lieut. Amos, d. Oct. 17, 1843, at Woodworth, Major Reuben, d. Feb. 15, 1842, at Salina, N. Y., aged 81; formerly of Stillwater, N. Y.

Woodbury, Josiah, d. 1843 at Roxford, West Stockbridge, Mass., aged 80 y., 7 mo., and 16 days; a pensioner. He m. Hannah —, who d. Jan. 4, 1804, aged 38.

Woodward, Dea. Jacob, d. April 9, 1849, at Marlboro, Mass., aged 87; a pensioner.

Wolcott, William, d. Oct. 26, 1843, at Wethersfield, Conn., aged 89; a pensioner. Captain of militia.

Wooley, Jonathan, d. July 28, 1848, at Brookline, Vt., aged 90; wounded at Stillwater.

Worcester, Eldad, d. May, 1853, at Tewksbury, Mass., aged 90.

Worcester, William, d. Aug. 7, 1842, at Sanford, Maine, aged 88; a pensioner. He m. Susanna —, who d. in 1802, aged 35; second, Eleanor —, who d. Nov. 24, 1852, aged 100 y., 6 weeks.

Yohe, George, d. Jan., 1839, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 84.

Young, Barney, d. May 9, 1842, at German Flatts, N. Y., aged 83.

Young, Gideon, d. March 31, 1847, at Scituate, Mass., aged 86 y., 22 days. Gravestone marked: "A Soldier of the Revolution."

RECORDS TAKEN FROM THE "EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE AND GOSPEL ADVOCATE," OF
UTICA, N. Y. PUBLISHED 1837, 1838.

Atkins, Seth, aged 75, d. in Berkshire, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1837. A soldier of the Rev. (Paper published April 27, 1838.)

Fobs, Daniel, aged 90, d. May 3, 1838, in Ellisburg, N. Y. A soldier of the Rev. (Paper published May 25, 1838.)

Meads, Thomas, wealthy farmer in Mass. Soldier in Rev. Mrs. Sarah Meads (wife) d. in Moriah, Franklin Co., N. Y., April 25, 1838, aged 85. She devoted all her time in manufacturing clothing for the army free of expense. (Paper of June 8, 1838.)

Arnold, Caleb, aged 81, d. in Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1838. Was a soldier of the Rev., and long lived to enjoy the blessings and privileges of a free government. (Published in paper of date Nov. 23, 1838.)

Fish, Capt. David, d. in Venice, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1838, aged 78; son of Titus and Lucretia Fish, of Stonington, Conn., from which place he removed to Albany Co., N. Y., in 1794. He was a soldier in the Rev. for more than two years. (In paper of date Feb. 9, 1838.)

Blakeslee, Capt. Nathaniel, d. in Colesville, March 3, 1838, aged 69. (In paper of date March 9, 1838.)

Waters, Capt. Judah, aged 81, formerly of Worcester, Mass., d. in Milford, N. Y. (Otsego Co.), Feb. 23, 1838; was in battles of Bunker Hill and White Plains. (From paper of date March 9, 1838.)

Stone, Windsor, aged 85, d. in Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1838, formerly of Mass.; was in battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington. (In paper of March 9, 1838.)

Real Daughters

Mrs. Clara Jones Gifford

Mrs. Clara Jones Gifford, one of the Real Daughters, of Tuscarora Chapter of Binghamton, N. Y., entered into rest November 1.



MRS. CLARA JONES GIFFORD

Mrs. Gifford was born in Coventry, Chenango County, N. Y., September 2, 1822, and was the youngest of the nine

children of Lieutenant Benjamin Jones. Her mother was Sally Sands, a member of a distinguished Revolutionary family. Lieutenant Jones enlisted at the age of eighteen, and served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hill and at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates. After the war he moved from his native town of Coventry, Conn., to New York State, where he founded the town of Coventry and named it after his birthplace. While there he represented his district as assemblyman at Albany. At the age of eighteen Clara Jones married William Gifford, a descendant of the Giffords, of Lyme, Conn., a family distinguished for loyalty and services in the Revolution. They lived in Alleghany County, N. Y., and later moved to Binghamton, where Mr. Gifford died six years ago. Mrs. Gifford was a woman of great force and sweetness of character, a sincere Christian, and a delightful companion. She was a great reader, and to the very

last took an active interest in politics and other important questions of the day.

In Memoriam

MRS. ANNA GRAY, Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pa., recently passed to life eternal. The Chapter paid a loving tribute to her memory. She was a loyal Daughter and a constant attendant at the meetings. She was a blessing to all and a constant inspiration.

MRS. MARY MUNROE ELIOT, Laclede Chapter, St. Louis, Mo., a beloved member, passed to eternal life October 13, 1911. Her loss is deeply felt.

MRS. HELEN LINCOLN WARE GREEN, wife of Dr. Charles Montraville Green, Vice-Regent of the Lexington Chapter, died at her home in Boston, November 2, 1911. She for many years took an active part in all patriotic work. Her State number in the Daughters of the American Revolution being 29. She was the third State Regent of Massachusetts, and many Chapters were formed under her Regency. She was a descendant of the Rev. Jonas Clarke, the ardent patriot whose life and services are interwoven with the history of Lexington. She was also a Colonial Dame. Her life will be a sweet memory to all who knew her.

MRS. SARA TAPPAN DOOLITTLE ROBINSON, wife of the first Governor of Kansas, and member of the Betty Washington Chapter, died at Lawrence, Kan., aged eighty-four years. She had been with the Sunflower State from its inception. Her book, "Kansas, Its Exterior and Interior," published in 1856, was epoch making. Her patriotism knew no bounds. She founded a research table in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass., for young women; she gave the first donation toward marking the Santa Fé Trail. The Robinson estate, valued at \$200,000, goes to the University of Kansas. Verily her works do follow her.

MISS AMANDA MILLER, Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, died November 12, 1911. She was a faithful member of the Chapter, and it is with a deep sense of bereavement that the Chapter reports her loss.

The Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Mass., mourns the loss of the following loyal members:

MRS. ELLA E. CONANT HURST, September 5, 1911.

MISS HARRIET M. COREY, November 5, 1911.

MRS. CORNELIA S. TUTTLE, November 20, 1911.

MRS. HENRY S. BLOSSOM (EVELYN GILLUM), Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, died at her home, December 7, 1911.

During the past summer Ashuelot Chapter, Keene, N. H., has lost, by death, three valued members:

MRS. JEANNETTE DORCAS ROBERTS, an esteemed former Regent, died at her home in Keene, July 3, 1911. Mrs. Roberts was a loyal "Daughter," and untiring in her efforts in behalf of her home Chapter. She will be greatly missed by all.

MRS. SUSAN F. ELLIS FOGG, of Keene, a newly elected member of Ashuelot Chapter, died on the 9th of July, 1911.

MRS. SARA HAILE DORT, of Keene, a valued member of the Chapter, died at her summer home at Spofford Lake, Chesterfield, N. H., on the 14th day of August, 1911.

MRS. MILLIE A. WORCESTER, Rochester, N. H., died at her home, November 17, 1911. She was the organizer and first Regent of the Mary Torr Chapter, and in her death the Chapter loses a loyal member.

MRS. JENNIE DOYLE BRICKNER, after a long illness, entered into rest November 16, 1911. She was a charter member of Chinkchewunsk Chapter, Newton, N. J., and was prominently identified with every enterprise for the advancement of the Chapter work. She was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Newton. The Chapter mourns her loss. The Chapter has also lost, by death, two other members within a few months, Mrs. EMMA D. BOSS and Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK.

MRS. FLORIDA POPE TUNSTALL, Alamo Chapter, Texas, passed to life eternal May 3, 1911. She was the granddaughter of Colonel Pope, of the Revolution.

FAYE NICHOLSON FLIPPEN (MRS. NEWTON), San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio, Texas, the bride of a week, fell before the "Great Reaper," and left a place not to be filled in the hearts of her associates.

MRS. WILLA HART BUTCHER LEHMAN, charter member, William Haymond Chapter, Fairmont, W. Va., passed from earth to life eternal November 11, 1911. Her first born, an infant son, whose life went out with hers, was buried with her. The Chapter will miss her enthusiasm and patriotic zeal.

OUR Chapter, Independence Hall Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., gave their annual charter luncheon yesterday afternoon (December 13) at the Roosevelt. There were forty-two ladies present, including heads of other Chapters, and the State Regent, Mrs. Tilley, of West Chester.



The National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1912

President General

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
701 East Taylor Street, Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of
Chapters**

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General

(Term of Office Expires 1912)

MRS. JOHN T. STERLING, Connecticut.
771 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

MRS. LA VERNE NOYES, Illinois.
1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
MISS ELLEN MECUM, New Jersey.
Salem, N. J.

MRS. EGBERT JONES, Mississippi.
"Box Hill," Holly Springs, Miss.
MRS. GEORGE SCOTT SHACKELFORD, Virginia.
"The Poplars," Orange, Va.

MRS. EMILY P. S. MOOR, Vermont.
49 Kingsley Ave., Rutland, Vt.
MRS. ANDREW K. GAULT, Nebraska.
3802 North 24th St., Omaha, Neb.
MRS. EDWARD RANDALL, Texas.
2004 Broadway, Galveston, Texas.
MRS. WILLIAM E. STANLEY, Kansas.
"Riverside," Wichita, Kan.
MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING, Georgia.
1420 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

(Term of Office Expires 1913)

MISS SOPHIE WAPLES, Delaware.
901 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.
MRS. CLAYTON R. TRUESDALL, Ohio.
319 Birchard Ave., Fremont, Ohio.
MRS. ALLEN PUTNAM PERLEY, Pennsylvania.
"Greystone" Vallamont, Williamsport, Pa.
MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, Michigan.
328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
MRS. BENJAMIN F. GRAY, JR., Missouri.
5869 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, Indiana.
Lafayette, Indiana.
MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY, North Carolina.
Salisbury, N. C.
MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, Tennessee.
564 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.
MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON, West Virginia.
271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.
MISS HARRIET ISADORA LAKE, Iowa.
Independence, Iowa.

Chaplain General

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Portner, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General **Corresponding Secretary General**

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM F. DENNIS,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Registrar General

MRS. GAJUS M. BRUMBAUGH,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General

MRS. WILLIAM D. HOOVER,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Historian General

MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BASSETT,
2947 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Historian General

MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,
Franklin St., Manchester, N. H.

Librarian General

MISS AMARYLLIS GILLET,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents—1912

ALABAMA,	MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 Saint Emanuel St., Mobile.
ARIZONA,	MRS. CHARLES J. SHARP, 1401 11th Ave., South, Birmingham.
	MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS, 394 N. 3d Ave., Phoenix.
	MRS. WILL CROFT BARNES, 353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix.
ARKANSAS,	MRS. JAMES WILLIAM NOEL, 216 East 6th Ave., Pine Bluff.
	MRS. SAMUEL S. WASSELL, 1114 Scott St., Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA,	MRS. WILLIAM W. STILSON, 1048 W. Kensington Road, Los Angeles.
	MRS. JOHN SPOTTWOOD KINKEAD, 2600 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley.
COLORADO,	MRS. FREEMAN C. ROGERS, 1112 E. 9th St., Pueblo.
	MRS. EUGENE R. THAYER, 1103 7th St., Greeley.
CONNECTICUT,	MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield.
	MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, 60 East St., Bristol.
DELAWARE,	MISS ANNA CUNNINGHAM, Smyrna.
	MRS. JAMES T. MASSEY, Viola.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Washington.
	MRS. DRURY CONWAY LUDLOW, "The Concord," Washington.
FLORIDA,	MISS KATHRYN E. THORP, Box 197, Daytona.
	MRS. JOHN PICKENS TURNER, New Smyrna.
GEORGIA,	MRS. JOHN MARION GRAHAM, The Oaks, Marietta.
	MRS. GEORGE M. BROWN, 548 Peachtree St., Atlanta.
IDAHO,	MRS. CHARLES W. PURSELL, 916 Hays St., Boise.
	MRS. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hays St., Boise.
ILLINOIS,	MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, 590 N. Prairie St., Galesburg.
	MRS. LUTHER DERWENT, Wayside, Rockford.
INDIANA,	MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE, Fowler.
	MRS. WILLIAM C. BALL, Minnetrista Building, Muncie.
IOWA,	MRS. ANSON MARSTON, Ames.
	MRS. THOMAS METCALF, "Elmridge," Council Bluffs.
KANSAS,	MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, Ridgewood, Independence.
	MRS. CLARENCE S. HALL, 1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence.
KENTUCKY,	MRS. BEN JOHNSON, Bardstown.
	MRS. JEAN DAVIES WARREN, Danville.
LOUISIANA,	MISS VIRGINIA FAIRFAX, 1808 Carondelet St., New Orleans.
	MRS. JOHN ROUTH WILLIAMS, 717 Cotton St., Shreveport.
MAINE,	MRS. JOHN ALDEN MORSE, 42 Summer St., Bath.
	MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson.
MARYLAND,	MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
	MRS. ROBERT HOGAN, 951 Charles St., Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS,	MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING, 211 Belmont Ave., Springfield.
	MRS. CHARLES G. CHICK, 212 W. River St., Hyde Park.
MICHIGAN,	MRS. ARTHUR MAXWELL PARKER, 1691 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
	MRS. BENTON HANCHETT, 1000 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw.
MINNESOTA,	MRS. CYRUS W. WELLS, 3120 James Ave., South, Minneapolis.
	MRS. LAWRENCE C. JEFFERSON, 1126 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI,	MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 714 N. State St., Jackson.
	MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, West Point.
MISSOURI,	MRS. ROBERT BURETT OLIVER, 740 North St., Cape Girardeau.
	MRS. HUNTER M. MERIWETHER, 3616 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City.
MONTANA,	MRS. EMIL H. RENISCH, Twin Bridges.
	MRS. HENRY GORDON MCINTIRE, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena.

NEBRASKA,	MRS. CHARLES O. NORTON, The Elms, Kearney. MRS. WARREN F. PERRY, Fairbury.
NEVADA,	MISS BIRD M. WILSON, Goldfield.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook. MRS. CHARLES CARPENTER GOSS, 10 Lexington St., Dover
NEW JERSEY,	MRS. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton. MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
NEW MEXICO,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fé. MRS. SINGLETON S. ASHENFELTER, Silver City.
NEW YORK,	MRS. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 S. 2d Ave., Mt. Vernon. MRS. JOSEPH B. KING, Fort Edward.
NORTH CAROLINA,	MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem. MRS. ARTHUR LILLINGTON SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte
OHIO,	MRS. THOMAS KITE, Olive Place, Delhi.
OKLAHOMA,	MRS. WILLIAM J. PETTEE, 123 East 3d St., Oklahoma City. MRS. JOHN D. BENEDICT, 1123 Elgin Ave., Muskogee.
OREGON,	MRS. WALLACE McCAMANT, 236 King St., Portland. MRS. THOMAS C. TAYLOR, Pendleton.
PENNSYLVANIA,	MRS. HENRY HARRISON CUMINGS, Tidououte. MISS HELEN E. C. OVERTON, Bellefonte.
RHODE ISLAND,	MRS. DANIEL MANN EDWARDS, Woonsocket. MRS. CLOVIS H. BOWEN, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
SOUTH CAROLINA,	MRS. F. LOUISE MAYES, 118 Manly St., Greenville. MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGON, Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA,	MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHL, Vermillion. MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermillion.
TENNESSEE,	MRS. THOMAS DAY, 580 Poplar St., Memphis. MRS. HENRY CLAYBOURN HORTON, Franklin.
TEXAS,	MRS. ALVIN V. LANE, 2505 Maple Ave., Dallas. MRS. JOHN J. STEVENS, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.
UTAH,	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, 525 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal. MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT,	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham. MRS. JOSEPH A. DE BOER, 9 Baldwin St., Montpelier.
VIRGINIA,	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke. MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY McCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Va.-Tenn
WASHINGTON,	MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima. MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 503 Burke Bldg., Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA,	MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, Gaston Ave. and First St., Fairmount. MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, "The Snuggery," Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN,	MRS. EDWIN H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermont Ave., Antigo. MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marshfield.
WYOMING,	MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne. MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.

HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,	MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,	MRS. DANIEL MANNING.
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,	MRS. DONALD McLEAN.	

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893.	MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.	

National Board of Management N. S., D. A. R.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, December 6, 1911

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, December 6.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at 10.40 a.m., and the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The following members were present: President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. James P. Brayton, Vice-President General of Michigan; Mrs. James M. Fowler, Vice-President General of Indiana; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian General; Mrs. William F. Dennis, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. William D. Hoover, Treasurer General; Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Assistant Historian General; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, State Regent of the District; Miss Virginia Fairfax, State Regent of Louisiana; Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Will Croft Barnes, State Vice-Regent of Arizona.

The minutes of the last special meeting, having been read and approved at a meeting called especially for that purpose, there were no minutes to be read at this meeting. Regrets for this meeting were sent by the State Regents of Arkansas, Iowa, and New Hampshire.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following report, which was accepted upon motion, duly seconded:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I present for confirmation the name of Miss Bird M. Wilson as State Regent of Nevada, having been elected to that office by the Montezuma Chapter, the only Chapter in the State.

Also the name of Mrs. Cornelia S. Hogan as State Vice-Regent of Maryland, she having been duly elected to that office.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Milly Varney Brega, of Callaway, Neb.
Miss Dorcas Grizzel Beer, of Bucyrus, Ohio.
Mrs. Charlotte Rebecca Foster, of Lancaster, S. C.

Mrs. Esther Power Sperry, of Phillips, Wis.
Mrs. Mary St. Clair Blackburn, of Washington, D. C.

Also the reappointment of Mrs. Lucy Jack-

man Dana, of New Haven, Vt.; Mrs. Eva C. W. Victor, of Alpena, Mich.

The Board is asked to authorize the formation of a Chapter at Mount Pleasant, Mich.

The following Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary Lyman Sherman Allison, of State Center, Iowa; Miss Mary Augusta Stone, of Cambridge, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Harsha Patton, of Harshasville, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Jackman Dana, of New Haven, Vt.; Mrs. Irene H. Goodykoonz, of Williamson, W. Va.

The "Ann Sargent" Chapter of Minneapolis, Minn., has voted to disband, and requests that the Chapter be declared null and void. The membership is composed for the most part of college girls who expect to be in different localities, and will become members at large.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Vice-President General in Charge of
Organization of Chapters.

The Registrar General, before reading the list of applicants for membership, stated that it covered a period of only three weeks. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the 634 names it was voted that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants for membership, which, being done, the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters stated that she had another name to present, the State Regent of the District of Columbia having asked that Mrs. Mary St. Clair Blackburn be confirmed as Organizing Regent.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia said that Mrs. Blackburn came from Illinois, but had lived in Washington a good while. She has a number of relatives who are not members of our organization, but who are willing to have their papers made out if she will get up a Chapter, so this Chapter will be organized with new members entirely.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she would like to second that, and the President General announced that the lady's name would be added.

The Chaplain General said that she brought to the Board "the Christmas idea." In recent reading she had found the "gift thought" expressed in great beauty. As God's great gift of His Son brought life and peace to us, so our greatest gift to Him should be the consent of our minds.

The Chaplain General, having been appointed by the President General Chairman of a committee to draw up resolutions of condolence on the death of Judge Hugh Vernon Washington, who died at his home in Macon, Ga., on October 5, reported that the resolutions were being engrossed.

The Treasurer General said that the devotion of Judge Washington to our organization was shown by his gift of the last \$1,000 to be paid on the contract for Memorial Continental Hall, and by his will, which gave, after the death of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy, a portion of his estate, valued at over \$100,000, to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

His mother, Mary Hammond Washington, was our first Real Daughter. The President General said that when Judge Washington and his sister were in Washington last June he had said to her: "The Daughters need more ground. If they ever decide to buy ground back of their building I will give the first \$1,000 in payment," which was further evidence of his deep interest in our Society, by which it is eminently fitting the most tender tribute should be paid his memory.

The State Regent of New York stated that she would like to bring before the Board again the application of a woman from her State—a colored woman—as she had found a statute which governed the case. She then asked the Registrar General to read the statute, which is as follows:

(Statute 44, page 9, Statute Book. March 22, 1894.)

"The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mrs. —, asking about the meaning of the word 'acceptable' in the Constitution, and if colored people would be admitted to the Society. Miss — moved that the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to give her own language in a negative reply to this letter."

The State Regent of New York asked if this could be done by the Corresponding Secretary General, and gave the name of this applicant for membership as Miss Susan Elizabeth Frazier, 694 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It was voted upon motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

"That the Corresponding Secretary General copy this statute and send it to this applicant for membership."

The list of members deceased since the last meeting was then read, and the Board arose in token of sympathy.

The Recording Secretary General said that she had just learned of the death, on October 3, of the mother of the State Regent of California. The State Regent of California wrote that a copy of a newspaper containing a notice of the death of her mother had been sent to the Recording Secretary General and the President General; these papers, however,

never reached the two officers to whom they were sent.

The President General spoke of the death of the father of Mrs. John Van Landingham, of North Carolina, and said that letters of sympathy should be sent to these two families.

It was voted upon motion of the State Regent of New York, seconded by the Registrar General:

"That the Corresponding Secretary General send these letters."

The State Regent of New York stated that, while the Treasurer General had been notified of the death of twenty-five of New York's members, she had been notified of only two.

The Vice-President General of Michigan spoke of the memorial service at the Michigan annual State conference, when the names of those who have died during the year are read, while soft music is played.

The President General then asked the State Regent of New York to read the by-law in regard to the Chapters sending duplicate reports to the State Regent, which is as follows:

"Duplicates of such reports shall be sent by each Chapter to its State Regent."
Fourth Section, Article XI, of the By-Laws.

The foregoing, the third section, is:

"Transmit to the Registrar General all approved applications for membership for final action by the Board, and notify her of the resignation or death of any member thereof."

The names of those who had sent in their resignations, of those who wished to be reinstated, and of those who should be dropped, were then read, and appropriate action was taken in each instance.

The Registrar General stated that her clerk had just sent up the names of two more applicants for membership, one from New York and one from the District of Columbia, and if they could be elected at this meeting it would make the number the same as last year. Upon motion, duly seconded, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the two additional names read, and they were declared members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State Regent of New York asked for information in regard to the law governing resignations. The Treasurer General stated that a copy of the statute governing resignations was on file in her office, and she would have a copy made for the State Regent of New York. This statute reads as follows:

(Statute 299, page 37, Statute Book. October 2, 1901.)

"Resolved, That a resignation from a Chapter of the National Society from a member in good standing, so far as any obligations on her part are concerned, shall date from the date of the resignation, but that the names shall remain upon the rolls until the resignations are accepted by the National Board. That all Chapters shall be required to report all

resignations at once, without any delay, upon the receipt thereof to the Treasurer General."

The State Regent of the District of Columbia said that the Board would remember that she had stated in the June meeting that some ladies from Wyoming wished to place in Memorial Continental Hall a memorial to their State Regents, and that a handsome mahogany case for all manuscripts in the Museum had been suggested as appropriate. She further said that she had been to the Smithsonian with the ladies in charge of this memorial, and that a beautiful design had been selected, the blue

prints of this design having been given to them by the Smithsonian. An appropriate place in our Museum for this case had been selected in consultation with the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee.

On motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, it was voted to adjourn at 11.15 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. HOWARD L.)

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,

Recording Secretary General.

Approved at a special meeting held December 7, 1911.

Death of Miss Ellen Mecum

Vice-President General N. S., D. A. R.

As the magazine is going to press news is received of the sudden passing on of our beloved Vice-President General, Miss Ellen Mecum, of New Jersey. The end came very unexpectedly at the Orthopedic Hospital in Philadelphia on January 1, 1912. In the February number will be a sketch

of Miss Mecum's busy, useful life by the State Regent of New Jersey, Mrs. William Libbey.

'Tis sweet as year by year we lose,
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse,
How grows in Paradise our store.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

Notice

The copy for the present number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was prepared principally by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, the editor for twelve years. Death came in the night before proof could be read by her, and we wish to extend our thanks to Mr. Avery, her life's companion; her friend, Mrs. George Smart, and her faithful secretary, Miss Wilson, for their assistance in bringing out this number without further delay.

As Chairman of the magazine for the past three years, I have been in close and

constant relations with Mrs. Avery, and I wish to bear testimony to her rare worth, and to express my feeling of personal bereavement.

Until other arrangements can be made, I will take charge of the editorial management of the magazine, and all communications can be sent to me.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
Chairman of the Magazine Committee,
1317 New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.



NEW BOOKS

REVIEWS BY NINON TRAVER

Parsons, Eugene. A Guide Book to Colorado. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50 net.

Those who have traveled and have lived in the West and have come under the lure of the mountains, the turquoise skies and the mystic manifestations of nature to be found there, never cease to wonder at those who seek inspiration or recreation in the beaten paths of European travel. Mr. Parsons is one of those who feels that the motto of the American should be "See America First," that he should become familiar with the historic places and scenic features of his native land before going abroad. As the title of this book indicates, it is intended to give information that will enable the traveler to gain the greatest pleasure and advantage from a visit to this wonderful region of Colorado. It furnishes details valuable to those seeking rest, health, sport, or knowledge. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any more inspiring spot could be found in which to spend a vacation, and one fault with this book is that it makes it difficult to restrain one's impulse to pack one's trunk and take the train at once.

It would be impossible to find a book of

this sort more comprehensive in all its details. And as if the tempting descriptions of the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Blair Athol, the wonderful cañons, the mountains, and numbers of other attractions, were not enough, there are many illustrations, reproductions of photographs and paintings which bring one a vivid realization of the marvels of this enchanting region.

Although Colorado is not so rich in historic interest as many old world places, it is one of the most interesting sections from that viewpoint, in our own land. The account in these pages of its development is extremely interesting reading.

There is an excellent chronological outline which adds to its value as a guide. The reader is warned not to read the book if he does not want to be taken with an acute attack of wanderlust.

Smith, F.
Hopkinson.
Kennedy
Square.
New York:
Scribner's.
\$1.50.



ILLUSTRATION FROM KENNEDY SQUARE

Here is one of the most charming stories that have been given us

by this brilliant and sympathetic writer who puts his own kindly spirit and artistic sense into the characters he makes us know and love.

We feel that the author has been happily dreaming of bygone days. Days in Baltimore before the War, when love was ardent and loyal, and maids were fair and cruel—but tender and relenting at the last—after the manner of lovers and maids in whatever age we picture them. The story is woven about an interesting group of people living in that aristocratic section called Kennedy Square. The central figure is an old bachelor, St. George Temple, who is the typical old-time Southern aristocrat of our dreams. Whether there were ever any actually like that, we do not want to be told, for fear there were not.

He was a man who kept his pride and his honor, his justice and his tenderness, through poverty, sickness and affluence alike. He guided the affairs of his young friend, Harry Rutter, who was the ardent and unfairly treated lover, through shallows and deep waters to a final happy anchorage. Although there were years of heartbreak and waiting while Harry grew into truer manhood, and his dainty high-spirited Kate

learned some of the deeper lessons of life.

Another of St. George Temple's friends was Edgar Allan Poe, who visits St. George on a never-to-be-forgotten evening, an evening when we meet another of our old friends introduced to us by this author, Mr. Oliver Horn.

We are reminded that Kennedy Square was a place of birds and trees and flowers . . . of shaded walks, of great magnolias and drooping white jasmine, and, indeed, we realize its color, its perfume, and its old-time charm within these pages.

Malet, Lucas. Adrian Savage. New York: Harpers.

This writer, who became widely known

as the author of "Sir Richard Calmady," has in the present volume given us another book of an unusual nature. This unusual element being a depiction of an excursion into the realm of soul projection, so realistic as to have almost an uncanny touch, but undoubtedly handled with great power and control.

Adrian Savage is a successful young editor living in Paris, of French and English parentage—but whose temperament and in-

clinations are wholly French. He loves with the deep devotion of an ardent nature a charming young French widow, whose uncertainty as to the state of her own heart delays the realization of his hopes and gives time for an extraordinary situation to take place.

The death of a distant kinsman in England leaves this young man in the undesired position of executor of the estate and business adviser of a young woman peculiarly lacking in attractions of any description. The faults of her education and environment have been such as to allow her to work herself

into an illusion of fantastic, although pitiful absurdity.

Joanna falls deeply and passionately in love with her cousin, this gracious and kindly young man whose simplest acts of courtesy are distorted by the morbidly imaginative young woman into what she sees as a reciprocal passion. Mrs. Harrison uses no restraint in depicting the inmost thoughts and heart throbs of this turbulent and emotional nature. Joanna has no illusion as to her own attractions, even admits herself to be the most unattractive person she ever saw, but with fatuous self-deception, she believes this god-like young man by some miraculous adjustment of the law of compensation desires her as ardently as



MRS. HARRISON (LUCAS MALET)

she does him. When she discovers her mistake by learning of his love for the lovely Parisienne, her agony of soul is almost too mercilessly laid bare to us. Even the author seems to grow regretful, and at this point permits us to obtain our understanding of the young man's realization and of Joanna's own resignation by the means of a manifestation of soul projection and a dream vision. The tragic ending is the inevitable one.

The results of the environment and the educational methods of the French and English are presented with effective contrast. There are several most interesting minor characters in the book, whose affairs assist in rounding out a story of more than usual strength and fascination. But, why did Mrs. Harrison mar her rather admirable style by such an expression as "not to be sneezed at"? One does not expect such English from the daughter of Charles Kingsley.

De Morgan, William. "A Likely Story." New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

Those admiring readers of Mr. De Morgan, of which there is a large and devoted company, will again be a little bewildered, as they were last year, at his deviation from what they have come to understand as the regular De Morgan story. Before, it has always meant something long and rambling and delicious and complete. Everyone thoroughly understood, and finally settled for life before we were through with them. To be sure, we have the De Morgan style, of which there is no imitation; but it is not really a story, or else it is several stories. A bit of humorous fancying, started by the smile of a wonderful old picture of a lovely

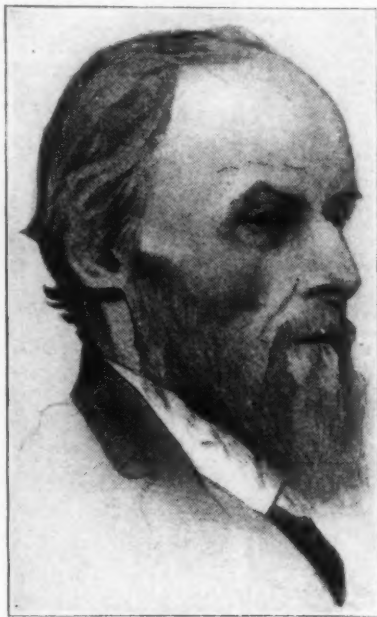
and long-ago duchess. This picture is brought into the studio of a Chelsea artist to be cleaned and restored. The picture is, indeed, a wonderful one, for it talks—at least you think it must have—and the pretty heroine knows it did, and several others feel sure about it. From it you learn the thrilling love story of this beautiful girl-bride who lived four hundred years ago, who was married to a wicked and jealous old Duke—with a taste for murdering as a pastime. You learn of the ardent young artist who loved her and painted so mar-

velous a picture that it came alive, as it were, and saw many things, some of them in the Chelsea studio—and so was able to help clear away the domestic cloud that grew out of nothing at all and Saira, and became black and threatening and lowering as clouds made out of nothing at all and Saira do sometimes. When the picture leaves the studio and goes home to the owner, who is the heroine's father, it talks again—or you think it does—and Mr. De Morgan laughs at you a little for thinking so. It arouses the pretty heroine, whose lover is away at war and probably killed, into

many effective activities. The young man, who was not really killed after all, comes home, all the tangles come out and you close the book with still loyal but not increased devotion to Mr. De Morgan.

Wharton, Edith. *Ethan Frome*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

It is interesting to note the various angles from which different reviewers judge a book, and that book one which all proclaim a great achievement. This is natural and not undesirable, as the reader's judgments must be even more various. Author and publisher alike, however, would seem to have



WILLIAM DE MORGAN

the right to demand that the reviewer, at least, should read the book before writing of it—a thing that apparently is not always done. Those who like a cheerful picture drawn with sympathy and tenderness of the joy in life will be disappointed in this austere tragedy, involving three lives in its bitter grayness. But those, and they are many, who find the greatest satisfaction in a perfectly constructed story, the flawless technique of which gleams with cameo-like purity through its pages, will be grateful for this addition to our literature. In the beginning of the story the subtle foreshadowing of tragedy to come makes one think of Hawthorne's greatest story, "The Ambitious Guest." To the pitiful heartbreaking end we shudder at the shadow from page to page, and so great that the climax leaves us with a sense of shock at its impact.

The story can hardly be outlined in a reviewer's limited space without marring its perfection. It is a story of a man with rare possibilities in his nature, one that you could imagine under other conditions attaining success and appreciation, but whose duty to his parents and then to his ailing, nostrum-taking wife, ties him to the bleak New England soil for a bare existence. Into this wretched home comes the wife's poor relation, a sweet, innocent girl, gentle and patient and tender. The inevitable, which never reaches more than a whispered word and

a stolen kiss, leads these two hopeless, starved souls, who still have the strength of New England granite in their natures, to brave death together rather than separation, forgetting that attempted death can end in horrible living. The reader will long carry with him the memory of the lines in the dead-in-life face of Ethan Frome and the tragedy which carved them there.

Brazier, Marion Howard. "Perpetrations." Trinity Court, Boston: Marion H. Brazier. \$1.00.

This gaily optimistic little volume deals lightly and brightly with varying phases of life. Those gloom-encompassed individuals who have found life a battleground through which they stumble over the prostrate forms of the defeated will find much encouragement to look up and laugh and not let anything hurt too much. The charming and happy face of the author-publisher seen in the frontispiece shows what effective medicine cheerful philosophy is.

Hewlett, Maurice. The Song of Renny. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Everyone is crying joyous thanks to Mr. Hewlett for returning to the field in which we have learned to know him and anxiously await his leading us again and again, indeed, as often as he will, into the medieval days, so gorgeously fanciful—the splendid and stirring days of old romance. Mr. Hewlett makes us marvel anew at his



EDITH WHARTON



MARION HOWARD BRAZIER

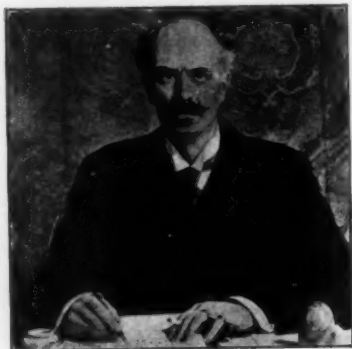
medieval diction, the perfection of which has surely never been surpassed. This is the story of the House of Renny in that One Time Land which we know exactly, but have never just found the place of.

As mighty and horrible an earl as any old romance could wish to hold, Gernulf of Pikpoyntz, invades the castle of Renny of Coldscaur, murders Renny and all his House, except one silent, wide-eyed little girl, whom he carries off to his own castle, surrounds her with vassals and attendants, and plans to marry and attach her hereditary lands when the right time comes. Besides this girl, Sabine, there are two other maids of the line of Renny, Mabilla and Hold, for each of whom there are adherents who plot to make her Renny of Coldscaur. Beautiful Sabine, whose right is the greatest, has the fate that is saddest, for she is plotted against and finally killed by Blanchmains, who wants to marry Earl

Gernulf herself. Mabilla, who, after Sabine, is head of the house, is Romance's own queen of beauty, pride, and ambition. She it is who marries the Earl, then scorns him, and leaves him in spite of his utmost

and abject love for her.

For her sake he tries to cleanse himself of all his bloody crimes—and they are many—but he is tangled in his own net and dies, leaving Mabilla by the miracle of love with a changed heart and the desire to relinquish all her possessions to Hold that she may go with her poet-lover, Lanceilhot, to live in peace and bliss and contentment. The women of Mr. Hewlett's tales are such proud and disdainful goddesses



MAURICE HEWLETT

of most surpassing pulchritude, who spurn the creatures of earth and their laws with supreme unconcern, that we wonder at his temerity in approaching them close enough to write about them. But, even though they are goddesses, they have good red blood in them and are primitive and feminine, which is a nice thing in goddesses.

